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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Lord Salisbury Considering a Cleveland Proposition.

MISERABLE CONDITION OF CUBANS

The French Ministry Resigned—Difficulty in Forming New One—Theosophical Society in America—Fighting the Matabeles—Bowell Resigns.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Times-Herald's Washington special says: Lord Salisbury now has before him for consideration an informal proposition from President Cleveland of a treaty of general arbitration of all matters in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, and all disputes between either of these powers and any other power in which the good offices of the other Government has been tendered.

The meaning of this is that the President has offered to the British Premier a general scheme of arbitration designed to embrace the Venezuelan question, but without reference thereto by name, thus affording a method in which Lord Salisbury may easily reach a settlement of that vexing dispute without too directly humbling his pride. To this proposal, made some time ago, after a series of fruitless negotiations along other lines, no reply has yet been received.

SALISBURY TO RESIGN.
Rumors that Inaction in Venezuela Affairs is Suggestive.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The World's London cable says: The Times' criticism today of Lord Salisbury's inaction in regard to Venezuela, taken in conjunction with other circumstances, lend color to the report that he will shortly resign the Foreign Office to the Duke of Devonshire. According to one story, Lord Salisbury's health is indifferent enough to give him a pretext for withdrawing from the Foreign Secretaryship, his tenure having been signalized by an almost unprecedented series of diplomatic blunders. His excessive obstinacy of temperament should be reckoned a factor in forcing the issue of a Venezuelan deadlock. Now it is suggested, even in ministerial circles, that so persistently wedded is he to his objection to referring the matter to arbitration that his resignation may come under pressure from his own colleagues. It is certain that to precipitate such a danger as war with the United States would be followed by the immediate downfall of the ministry and the practical extinction of its party.

CUBANS IN BAD STRAITS.
Laborers Thrown out of Work—People Starving.

HAVANA, April 27.—Trains are running to Pinar del Rio City. The general health is bad here, and many poor people from the fields who are without homes are dying. No business is done and there is great suffering. Many plantations, including 300 buildings, have been deserted, and there is nothing to support life. Three thousand hands in the tobacco fields are without work and are now in distress. More than 40,000 bales of tobacco were destroyed. The loss is estimated at more than \$1,000,000, that of Pedro Murias alone being \$700,000. The Government has taken measures to give relief as far as possible. Many destitute families have been removed to Guanabaco, where, in the streets, are piled heaps of furniture and baggage.

Maximo Gomez is reported at Sancti Spiritus, organizing his forces for a new invasion of Matanzas and Havana provinces. He is said by other reports to have already started to march his men in pursuance of his purpose of invasion of the provinces mentioned. It is believed, however, that he will not be successful, as the Government is taking strong measures to prevent him from accomplishing his object.

ANOTHER CABINET CRISIS.
Bourgeois Ministry Finally Succumbs to the Senate.

PARIS, April 23.—The Bourgeois Cabinet has resigned. The resignation was announced by the Premier immediately upon the reconvening of the Chamber of Deputies today. M. Bourgeois read a statement contesting the right of the Senate to overthrow a ministry or be the sole interpreter of the constitution, but he added, in view of the impossibility of securing proper military relief for Madagascar the Cabinet was compelled to resign.

First Attempt Fails.
PARIS, April 26.—M. Sarrien, Minister of the Interior in the Bourgeois Cabinet, who had been summoned by President Faure to form a ministry, has finally informed the President that he finds himself unable to form a conciliation Cabinet.

Meline to Form a Cabinet.
PARIS, April 27.—President Faure today asked M. Meline to form a Cabinet. In the event of Meline's failure it is believed that Dupuy of Freycinet will be entrusted with the task. The Radicals and Socialists protest against Meline being at the head of the ministry, and demand a Goblet Cabinet.

MATABELES RETREATED.

Hard Fight, in which the British were at a Disadvantage.

LONDON, April 27.—The Times has a dispatch from Bulawayo, dated April 25th, which says: Today's fight was not visible from the town and was the most determined that has occurred. It caused great excitement.

The Matabeles evidently intended to crush the whites and to attack the town. The whites were equally determined to be ready for them. A body of 500 Matabeles came within half a mile of the town and cut off some of the pickets, killing two. Maxim guns were placed upon the roofs of buildings to play upon them.

The fighting was desperate and the enemy retreated in disorder amid an incessant rifle fire. The friendly Matabeles completed the route of the enemy with assegais and axes. Captain MacFarlane and Administrator Duncan, who assisted in the fight, complimented the troops, who were greeted with wild cheers and the singing of "God Save the Queen" while returning here.

THEOSOPIHY OFFICERS.
Second Annual Convention of Society in New York.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The second annual convention of the Theosophical Society in America since its reorganization and the tenth in the history of the movement in this country, opened in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall today.

The following officers were elected: President, Ernest Temple Hargrave; secretary and treasurer, E. A. Neere-shelmer, New York; executive committee, Dr. Buck of Cincinnati, Claude Falls Wright of New York, Jerome A. Anderson of San Francisco, A. H. Spencer of New York, H. T. Patterson of Brooklyn and Dr. A. P. Buchan of Fort Wayne, Ind.

BIG BICYCLE TRUST.
Will Make Heavy Cut in High Grade Machines.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A special to the World from Boston says: The bicycle makers here who are said to be in the \$10,000,000 syndicate are not saying much. Thomas W. Lawson of Lawson, Woodensfield & Co., the active representative of the trust, said the corporation was assured that the capital had been paid in and banked, and that within a week a prospectus would be issued. The company will organize under the laws of New York. He says the trust will cut the price of high grade wheels from \$100 to about \$65, eliminating jobbers' profits and advertising expenses, and will make money at that.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.
He Retires, and Tupper will Form the Cabinet.

OTTAWA (Ont.), April 27.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell left the Privy Council Department for Rideau Hall this afternoon to tender his resignation as Premier. Lord Aberdeen will send for Sir Charles Tupper to form a new Cabinet.

WINNIPEG, April 27.—Hugh John MacDonald, son of the late Sir John A. MacDonald, left Winnipeg last night, having been summoned to be sworn in as Minister of the Interior in the reconstructed ministry of Sir Charles Tupper.

DERVISHES QUIET.
Apparently Preparing for Terrible Onslaught.

LONDON, April 25.—The news from Egypt shows that the Dervishes along the Nile are unusually inactive. It was thought that they would have already attacked the lines, but apparently they are awaiting for the Khalifa's order or preparing a combined attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian forces.

There is no let-up in the work of forwarding the ammunition and supplies to the front, and the most untiring activity is witnessed on all sides. A special fleet of light-draught steamers will soon be placed upon the upper Nile.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.
Coming Fight will be on the Tariff and Schools.

TORONTO, April 24.—The leading organ of the Dominion Government here says that the general elections in Canada, which are to be held in two months from this date, will be fought on the tariff question, and the question of co-ercing Manitoba into granting state-aided schools to the Roman Catholic minority may figure in the campaign.

No Secret Treaty.
LONDON, April 27.—Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Curzon, replying to a question regarding the alleged Russo-Chinese secret treaty, said that there was not the slightest foundation for the newspaper statements regarding the existence of such a treaty.

Withdraws Peace Negotiations.
MASSOWAH, April 21.—King Menelek has written to General Baldissera, commander of the Italian forces, asking him to return his letters regarding the peace proposals. This is interpreted as indicating a rupture of negotiations for peace between Italy and Abyssinia.

The German Sugar Bill.
BERLIN, April 22.—In the Reichstag the sugar bill passed its second reading. It fixes the export bounties on raw sugar at 2.50 marks, on candy and white sugar in loaves at 3.55 marks, and on other sorts above 98 per cent. polarization at 3 marks.

BARON HIRSCH DEAD.

Succumbs to Heart Disease in Austria.

ESTATE EXCEEDINGLY LARGE.

Public Spirited Man—Great Friend to Racing Fraternity—Has Loaned Millions to Prince of Wales—How Will His Estate be Settled, Etc., Etc.

VIENNA, April 21.—Baron Hirsch died this morning of heart disease at his estate near Komorn.

The New York Sun's London cable says: The news of the sudden death of Baron Hirsch was received with dismay

today in more than one royal house of Europe. He was not only one of the richest men in the world, but he was extraordinarily generous. No one so well knows this as the royal and other patrons of the racing turf. The arrangements for the whole season will be upset by his death. He has "accommodated" so many disappointed racing men that his disappearance will cause a collapse in certain circles which are the greatest ornaments and chief support of the European turf.

One question which everybody in the London clubs asked when the news of the Baron's death was received was: "What will become of the Prince of Wales?" By this was meant what will be done about the enormous indebtedness which, common rumor long has had it, was due from the Prince to the wealthy Baron. Current report puts the amount at the incredible figure of \$7,500,000. This must be a great exaggeration, but the sum probably is very large. Hence the public curiosity as to how the claim of the Hirsch estate will be met. The private loans of the generous Baron to other eminent personages are also said to be very large, but the details are naturally unknown. His public and private charities will also suffer severely, unless the Baron's will makes provision for a continuation of his princely benefactions.

Wants Russian Protectorate.
ROME, April 25.—Negus Menelek still persists in demanding a Russian protectorate over his dominions. The extreme difficulty which has been encountered in assuring a regular commissariat service is paralyzing the offensive movement of the Italian army in Abyssinia.

Rhodes is All Right.
LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch from Salisbury, Matabeleland, dated April 16th says that Cecil Rhodes has completely recovered from his recent illness. According to this dispatch, he expected to start at once for Bulawayo, expecting to overtake the British troops sent to protect that town.

Against Abyssinian Campaign.
LONDON, April 27.—A Rome dispatch to the Chronicle says: The cabinet yesterday decided against reopening the campaign in Abyssinia in the autumn on the ground that such course would be disastrous to Italy.

Russia Orders Ironclads.
LONDON, April 27.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says Russia has ordered seven ironclads and ten cruisers for her Pacific fleet in view of Japan's extensive naval preparations.

THE VOLCANO CRATERS

F. S. Dodge Writes from a Surveyor's Standpoint.

CHANGES WITH THE OUTBREAKS.

Various Stages During Ten Years Past. Relation of Mokuawewee to Kilauea—Severe Earthquake Shocks. Unusual Sight for Our Visitors.

At a time when so much interest is shown in the eruption of Mokuawewee a brief outline of the history of Kilauea for the past ten years may prove interesting to the public. The writer has kept in touch with the action of Kilauea



BARON MAURICE DE HIRSCH, WHO GAVE AWAY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN CHARITY.

since the early part of 1886, when the great breakdown of that year occurred.

From June, 1885, to March, 1886, the old and new lakes in Halemauau had been very active and the level of the lava had been constantly rising. On the evening of March 6th a series of earthquakes occurred, forty-three in number, during which the lakes were drained of their contents, leaving immense pits where there had formerly been boiling and seething masses of liquid lava. The result of that breakdown was an enormous pit in the floor of Kilauea, 153 acres in extent and 900 feet below the Volcano House at its deepest point.

During March and April there was no visible fire in the crater, and visitors were able to descend to the bottom of the chasm, though at considerable risk from the falling walls, and also from the sulphur fumes from numerous cracks and crevices.

Mr. Emerson of the Government Survey made an accurate survey of the lower part of Kilauea, in the immediate vicinity of Halemauau, and the writer continued the work in greater detail in September and October, after the fires had returned.

On May 8th a bright light was seen over the crater. The fire had evidently returned, and from that date there was a steady increase in the signs of returning activity until in July there was quite a display, especially at night.

In the latter part of September the writer spent twelve days in the neighborhood, making a survey of the crater and studying the action going on in Halemauau. The great central pit had filled up to a considerable extent and mounds of loose rock and debris had been thrown up in the locality formerly occupied by the deepest depression. The floor of the crater was then rising at the rate of about one foot per day.

In January and February, 1887, at the time of the Kahuku flow, Kilauea continued its state of activity with Halemauau, changing every day and building upward, but nothing like a "lake" had yet appeared. In March there was still further increase, and visitors began to write of a lake of fire visible in Halemauau, but it was evidently a small affair. In August there was a small lake on the southwest side of the central cone, and a number of smoking and puffing cones in various parts of the pit.

By January, 1888, Dana Lake, as it was then called, had developed into a circular lake nearly 300 feet in diameter, situated on the western side of the pit and close under the walls of Halemauau. By July the Halemauau pit had nearly filled to the brim, and the central cone had risen far above the general level of the floor of the crater, having been pushed up from below by the rising column of lava.

Kilauea continued in various degrees of activity until March, 1891, presenting constant changes of scene to the

regular stream of visitors and tourists, most of whom seem to have been well satisfied with the display of fire fountains and boiling lakes. In January of that year it is reported as being more active than for many a year. From September 10, 1890, to March 6, 1891, there had been almost constant flows from the lakes, over the old floor of the crater. On the latter date, just five years from the time of the last great breakdown, there were several severe earthquake shocks, and other signs of an approaching crisis, and by the morning of the 8th the whole scene had changed, the cones of Halemauau and Dana and Maby lakes having disappeared from view, and not a sign of fire was left—excepting smoke.

The area of subsidence was much less than in 1888, but the depth of the new pit was nearly as great, according to the evidence of former visitors. By May there was a return to some degree of activity, with a new lake formed in the central part of Halemauau, which was itself nearly circular in form and nearly one-half mile in diameter. In September, 1891, the lake had grown quite extensive and the floor of the pit had risen about 300 feet. In the last four months, with a constant increase in activity. In April, 1892, Mr. Bishop estimated the diameter of the Halemauau pit at 2,400 feet, and its depth to the level of the lake at 300 feet.

The latter was very active during the whole of his visit, rising and falling a few feet each day, but in the main gaining slightly in elevation.

In August, 1892, the writer made a new survey of Halemauau, based upon the triangulation of former years. The area of Halemauau was found to be something over ninety acres in extent, and about 260 feet in depth. The lake was about 820 feet in diameter, and was elevated about 25 feet above the floor of the pit. It was nearly circular in form, and very active at all times during my stay. Visitors were able to descend to the floor of the pit, by an easy trail, and to approach very closely to the rim of the boiling lake. It continued in great activity for months, constantly rising, and by its overflow filling Halemauau, until in May, 1894, I found the pit entirely filled and the flows extending over the old floor of the main crater in every direction. The lake had increased in size about 20 per cent, by an addition at the western side, and had risen several hundred feet since its formation in 1891. March 22, 1894, the day after I left the vicinity, there were symptoms of violent changes soon to appear, and a part of the north wall of the lake was tilted up, and the overflows became more frequent, and much greater in volume.

There were constant changes until July 11th, when there occurred another of the great breakdowns, which have become the most prominent feature in the action of Kilauea. The lake did not disappear entirely, as it had on former occasions, but continued in action, at a great depth, estimated by some at 270 feet below its former level. A new survey made by me in the latter part of July shows that the new Halemauau is much smaller than that of 1892, being about 1,00 feet in its lesser diameter, with the new lake nearly circular, with a diameter of about 800 feet. The action continued for months following this breakdown, but the level of the lake sank to a great depth instead of rising and filling the pit, as it was estimated by S. E. Bishop at not less than 600 feet in depth. The record kept by Mr. Lee says: "The fire in the crater disappeared quietly during the night of December 6, 1894, to January 3, 1896. Kilauea was dead—a longer period of inactivity than ever before reported. On the latter date a new lake estimated at 200 by 300 feet, was formed in the pit at a depth of 450 feet below its rim. It continued in action for only three or four weeks, going out entirely on the night of January 25th, since which date there has been no visible fire in Kilauea.

The pit is constantly full of dense clouds of smoke and steam, and the heated surface of the lava beds indicate that the crater is only resting, and preparing for another outbreak in the near future.

With Mokuawewee in action only twenty miles away, and Kilauea preparing for another eruption, this volcanic region is well worth a visit.

F. S. DODGE.

April 27, 1896.

S. F. Arrivals and Departures.

The following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from ports on the Hawaiian Islands: April 16—Hawaiian bark Santiago, Johnson, 14 days from Hilo; schooner Mary Dodge, Hansen, 18 days from Kahului. April 19—British steamer Gaelic, Pearne, 7 days from Honolulu. April 22—Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch, 15 days from Honolulu; bark Annie Johnson, Matson, 12 days from Hilo; brig Consuelo, Friis, 14 days from Mahukona. April 23—O. S. S. Australia, Hondlette, 6 days and 12 hours from Honolulu. April 24—German bark Paul Isenberg, Wuhrmann, 16 days from Honolulu; schooner Wm. Bowden, Fjerem, 19 days from Honolulu. April 26—Brig Lurline, Miller, 15 days from Kahului; schooner Muriel, Carlsen, 15 days from Honolulu. The following vessels have sailed from San Francisco for ports on these islands: April 17—Schooner Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for Kahului. April 18—Bark Mohican, Saunders, for Honolulu. April 25—Schooner John D. Talant, Hoffland, for Kahului. April 26—Hawaiian bark Santiago, Johnson, for Hilo; schooner Mary Dodge, Hansen, for Kahului; ship John McDonald, Storer, for Honolulu.

FRIDAY WAS AN OFF DAY

Both Houses Adjourned With
Very Little Work Done.

HOUSE SITS THIS MORNING.

Act to Regulate Non-opposition Elections—Senator Holstein Tells What "Farce" is—Minister King Reports Bills Signed—Public Instruction.

Fifty-seventh Day.

FRIDAY, May 1.

After prayer by the Chaplain, roll was called and showed Senators Wilcox, Wright and Schmidt absent.

Minister King reported signing the Act for punishing libidinous solicitors. Also, Senate bill for appropriations for salaries and pay-rolls.

Senator McCandless reported for the Printing Committee bills No. 35 and 37. Senator Holstein read bill to amend Sections 527 and 530 of the compiled laws as amended by Chapter 10 of the Session Laws of 1892, and by Chapter 35 of Session Laws of 1892, and to repeal Chapter 14 of the Session Laws of 1892.

On motion of the introducer the bill passed first reading and was referred to Printing Committee.

Bill providing for certificate of election to the candidate in a district where there is no opposition. Senator Brown said he had gone carefully over the bill with the Attorney-General and the conclusion arrived at was that the bill was unconstitutional, because the Constitution provided that the person receiving the highest number of votes should be declared elected. We might under this bill have a member in the Senate or House who had not received a vote.

Senator Holstein said the idea was a good one and election under such circumstances was a farce. Senator McCandless thought if the bill was unconstitutional it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It could be arranged that the election under the circumstances could be called at one precinct.

Senator Brown—That would fix it all right. On motion the bill was sent back to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bill 35, providing for a permanent settlement for Kapiolani Park Association, was read and referred to committee.

Senate Bill No. 37, providing for ground for hospital and home for the aged, infirm and helpless Chinese. Bill passed second reading.

On motion of Senator Lyman the rules were suspended in order that he might read a report from the committee to whom was referred the petition for appropriation for road between Kalaheo and Kailua.

As there was nothing more on the table Senator Baldwin, in order that the committee might have time to work, moved an adjournment until Monday. Carried.

House of Representatives.

Minister King announced signing by the President of House Bill No. 17, relating to soliciting and procuring; also, Senate Bill No. 1, relating to appropriations.

Minister Cooper announced his intention to introduce a bill looking toward the creation of a new department to be known as the Department of Public Instruction.

A communication from the Senate announced passage in third reading of House Bill No. 9, relating to the widening of certain streets in the city of Honolulu.

Minister Damon announced his readiness to answer the questions propounded by Rep. Bond on Thursday.

Second reading of House Bill No. 12, relating to licenses, made special order of the day for Monday next.

Senate Bill No. 28 taken up in third reading and passed unanimously.

House Bill No. 26, substitute bill, taken up in second reading. Passed.

Rep. Kamaoaha move it be type-written and brought up for third reading when it was ready.

As there was no further business the House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Fifty-eighth Day.

May 2, 1896.

House convened at 10 o'clock. After prayer and roll call Rep. Bond reported from the Committee on Printing that bills Nos. 5, 23, 27 and 26 were printed.

Minister Cooper, under suspension of the rules, presented his bill to define the procedure in action of condemnation under right of eminent domain.

Rep. Rycroft propounded the following questions to Ministers King and Smith:

"How much money has been spent on the new Puna road. How much remains to be completed?"

"How much money has been spent in your department for the keep of prisoners and pay of lunas on the new Puna road?"

Rep. Kamaoaha, from the Portuguese committee, asked to have their report translated before presenting, so it could be printed in both languages.

Senate bill No. 25, relating to the fire limits, came up for third reading.

Rep. Winston moved that Section 1 be stricken out.

Rep. Kamaoaha—The other day made a motion to adopt the report of the committee, but after the Attorney General had spoken he changed his mind. But he would now change back, because he felt that hardships might follow its passage. The minister at Kaunakipili Church states that there is a frame building on the lot where the church is, and if the bill goes into effect they must put up a brick one.

Minister Smith said—Every time the bill has been brought up a great deal of time has been wasted in discussing it. If it was not a matter of great importance to the city, if it was not one that would add to the improvement of the city, I would not press it. If we are to wait until the bill will not interfere with the purse of anyone, it will never go through. When you come to private interests, every place a fire proof building is erected enhances the value of the rest of the property in the neighborhood. If the bill now fails it is because public benefit is to be sacrificed to personal interests. That's what it amounts to.

The motion to strike out Section 1 was lost.

On calling ayes and noes, twelve votes were cast, resulting in a tie. On motion of Minister Smith the bill was referred back to the Committee on Commerce.

House bill No. 21 was taken up for third reading and passed.

On motion of Rep. Robertson, House bill No. 26, striking out Section 1331 of the Civil Code, passed.

Rep. Robertson read a bill defining burglary and to repeal Chapter 13 of the Penal Code relating to burglary. Passed first reading. Another providing for the punishment of the crime of gross cheat.

House bill No. 27, defining larceny and amending Chapter 16 of the Civil Code, passed third reading.

Bill to punish persons who engage in artifices on premeditation passed third reading unanimously.

Minister Smith asked for suspension of the rules in order that he might have read an Act "to regulate the public parks, squares and children's play grounds in Honolulu." Referred to the Printing Committee.

Adjourned.

FUNERAL OF J. G. HOAPILI.

Large Number of Friends Present.

The Band at the Grounds.

Hon. J. G. Hoapili was buried from the meeting house of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, of which he was a member, at 2 p. m. Sunday. The church was crowded by representative Hawaiian friends of the deceased. The services were conducted by G. J. Waller, who has charge of the congregation during the absence of the regular pastor.

Mr. Hoapili's death was quite unexpected, for with the exception of a slight trouble he has had with one of his limbs, he has had his usual good health until Wednesday, when he was taken ill and confined to his room. Friday morning he was very much better, but in the afternoon he was taken suddenly worse and before his son, who is in the employ of Theo. H. Davies & Co., could be summoned he was dead.

The deceased was born in Kona sixty-three years ago and was one of the old alii. He was an honest, upright man and one of the best of the race. He was for years a Judge in Kona, and represented the district in the Legislature several sessions. He enjoyed the friendship of Kalakaua during the latter's reign, and at the funeral yesterday the Queen Dowager sent Cupid Kalaniana'ole to represent her. Hon. W. O. Smith met the cortege at the cemetery and the Hawaiian Band played a dirge.

HONOKAA SUGAR COMPANY.

Schaefer & Co. Dispose of Portion of Large Holding—Big Price.

With the increased price of sugar and good yield for the year comes a desire to people with means to possess stock in plantations.

F. A. Schaefer & Co. have held a large block of Honokaa Sugar Co., larger in fact than they cared to carry. This included the stock owned by W. H. Rickard when he was manager of the plantation. It was recently divided in lots and offered at private sale at \$200 per share and promptly taken up as a good investment.

At one time Honokaa was one of the best paying plantations on Hawaii, but during the past five years there has been a series of setbacks and difficulties which threw the company behind. The profits thus far on this season's crop has enabled the company to liquidate the debt and a dividend will probably be declared. Next year, should the same prices of sugar obtain, the result to the company will be a handsome profit.

Schaefer & Co. still have a very large holding of this particular stock.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent, liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain, and the use of one bottle completely cured him." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

VIEWED FROM HILLO TOPS

Kohala Eyes Turned Toward
Mokuaweoweo.

BUT SUGAR GRINDING CONTINUES.

The J. D. Spreckels at Mahukona. Literary Circle Discussed Washington Irving—Rev. E. Bond in Feeble Health—Personal Notes, Etc., Etc.

KOHALA (Hawaii), April 30.

The activity of the volcano is a source of general interest in Kohala. From the hills can be seen the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night. Many have gone out to view the imposing spectacle.

Very early Tuesday morning, the 21st, in fact soon after midnight, fire was seen at the summit of Mauna Loa, and at daylight there was visible a column of smoke and vapor arising from a point to the eastward of the apparent summit to a great height above the mountain, reaching an elevation of several thousand feet before the steam was condensed into a compact and intensely white cloud, the heavier and darker portions of the column floating off in a horizontal direction to the eastward.

It was reported from Kawaihae that the outbreak was preceded by a commotion of the sea commonly spoken of as a tidal wave, but so far throughout Kohala there have been no earthquake shocks of sufficient strength to be generally noticeable. On Friday night of last week there was a very brilliant reflection in the sky, visible from all parts of the district. If connected with the volcano it could only have been caused by a very extensive conflagration. As viewed from the hills at night there are frequent changes in the intensity of the glow, but it never entirely fades out. Some suppose that at times the actual surface of the molten lava can be seen, but at the distance of sixty miles it is scarcely possible to be certain.

The feeble condition of health of the aged missionary pioneer, Rev. E. Bond, has been causing grave anxiety to his family, but at last accounts he was improving.

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Agents.

THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom
From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.

J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT, KROEGER PIANO.

DEAR SIR—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Ovide Musin Concert Company. The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument.

Yours very faithfully,

EDWARD SCHIFF,

Musin Concert Company.

J. W. BERGSTROM,

Agent Hawaiian Islands Kroeger Pianos.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

TREMENDOUS BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofula.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL GAZETTE, DANCE COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

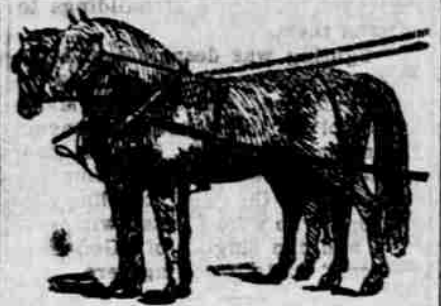
BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nobu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 124.



ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in

All Kinds of

Saddlery and Harness.

Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to.

Corner King and Fort Sts.

P. O. Box 322. Honolulu.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian Australasian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line

Canadian Pacific Railway.

We Are "Holding Our Own"

Against All Competition;

And every day shows us new customers. Seven years in the EXCLUSIVE Shoe business has shown us

HOW TO BUY,

WHEN TO BUY, and

HOW TO SELL

Shoes. The price is PLAINLY MARKED on our goods. All are treated alike. We point with pride to our record and gladly agree to do in the future as we have done in the past—sell only the best goods in the market and at as low prices as will pay us a fair living profit.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

What Is It?

IS IT

HENRY CLAY,

BOCK & CO.,

LA AFRICANA,

VERA CRUZ,

OWL, or

MANILA Cigar he Smokes?

It was bought of

Hollister & Co.

—IMPORTERS OF—

Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and

Smokers' Articles.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALASIAN NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES. Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

A Revolution

IN

PLOWING

"THE SECRETARY"

Disc Plow.

NEWMAN, ILL., NOV. 2, 1895.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

DEAR SIRS: Our exhibition of the

New Disc Plow in broom corn at this

place today was not only a success but

a complete surprise to all the farmers

present, and was an agreeable surprise

to myself in that sort of work. I talked

with every farmer at the exhibition,

and the majority of them said the plow

was worth all it cost just to plow

broom corn. Just think how absurd it

would be to try to plow in heavy broom

corn without breaking or raking and

burning the stalks, but the Disc Plow

will do it, and do it well. From what I

have seen of this plow I think it is the

only plow, for broom corn, at least.

Yours truly,

JAMES MOORE.

ON EXHIBITION

AT THE

Pacific Hardware Company

Limited.

Look Here!

For prices and then come

around and look at the articles

quoted. It will surprise you to

see how these goods can be sold

for the money. It's simply be-

cause we are manufacturers

and buy only from manufactur-

ers.

Book Cases

\$3 and Upwards.

OAK TABLES,

\$2 and Upwards.

BABIES' HIGH CHAIRS,

\$3.

Handsome and well-made Solid

Oak and Plush Rockers

\$4.00.

Curved Seat Swinging Design

Rockers - - - - \$7.50.

Ironing Table - - - - \$6.00.

These tables are a folding, take

apart and easy adjustable table

that when not in use take up little

if any space; the board is made to

it sleeves, etc., etc.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE BUILDER

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other Islands in the

Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting

Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 381.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOG-

NIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale

throughout the world indicates its testable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a

trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam

of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY.

It cures all the ailments of the throat and lungs, and

prevents the spread of the disease.

L OCHENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.

NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road,

London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDER-

ING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS

TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS

THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALASIAN NEW ZEALAND

HILO HAS A RAIN STORM

Little Too Much of "Jupiter Pluve" Even for Hilo.

DAMAGE TO ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Changes in Hotel Management—Parties Organized for Volcano Trips—Society Matters for the Month—Minstrel Company to Show—Hilo Shipping.

HILO (Hawaii), April 29.—For years Hilo has held claim to being a rainy district, but many a day has passed since the town has experienced such a deluge as that of Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The court house yard was under water for hours, the minimum depth being a foot, and down Wai-anene street the rainy waters rushed in a perfect torrent, washing out every particle of dressing on the road and leaving bare, ragged rocks. The rivers were full, yet there was no danger of an overflow. Along the volcano road, near the four-mile post, the raging waters struck with such force crosswise of the road as to carry away a team of horses belonging to a Chinese who was coming toward Hilo. He saved himself, but both horses were drowned.

The most exciting episode of the week was the arrival of the shipwrecked crew of the British ship Centaur. The Centaur was grain laden from the port of San Francisco and bound for Queensland, Captain Isbester commanding. When eight days out a sailor carelessly dropped a lighted lamp on some combustible material, and in a few moments the vessel was in flames. Everything possible was done to save the vessel, but after twelve to eighteen hours battle with the flames it was found necessary to abandon her. The boats were lowered and made ready. Clothing, provisions and instruments were taken, and the captain and his twenty-four men set out for Hilo, eight hundred miles distant. In eight and a half days all were safely landed on the Hilo shore, in the best of health. They left for Honolulu per Kinau.

The boats, lamps and some other articles belonging to the wrecked ship were sold at auction by Sheriff Hitchcock, and brought fair prices.

The police made a raid on the gambling fraternity of Waiakaeia this week, with the result of bringing into court fifty Chinese, Japanese and natives.

All Hilo is growing enthusiastic over the idea of having horse races and a race track. Several well known admirers of horseflesh are to be seen any day speeding their favorites along the beach road. It will be a new departure for Hilo to have races on the 11th of June, but all signs point to races, and very good ones, too.

The fires of Mokuaweoweo, "the Terrible," are the attraction of the hour. A fine view of the burning crater can be had from Waialuku bridge, in Hilo town. A large party, some fifteen or twenty from town, have started this week to make the ascent of Mauna Loa. Among the number are Messrs. Howard Hitchcock, F. M. Wakefield, Tax Assessor Farley of Kaula, J. T. Silva, the photographer, E. Fuhr, E. Wery and E. D. Baldwin. Some of the party will join Mr. Julian Monsarrat's crowd at Kapapala Ranch. Reports from those who have reached the summit are to the effect that three distinct lakes are burning in the crater. The flames ascend for some hundred feet or more and are plainly visible from Kawaihae, Lahaina and points as distant as one hundred and fifty miles. Mr. Monsarrat's party will camp in his shingle house on the slope of Mauna Loa, some 9,000 feet above sea level. They go well prepared with guides, provisions and tents. Genial "Jack" Wilson, with his usual keen eye to business and a realization of the growing needs of the town, has added another enterprise to the many he already controls. His latest venture is the purchase of the lease of the Hilo Hotel from the late manager, Mr. Viera. He has already added many conveniences to that hostelry and expects soon to improve the place in every way needed, so as to make it a modern and attractive place for tourists, as well as a comfortable home for those who are seeking such a one. He contemplates remodeling the main building and putting up pretty cottages on the grounds in the rear. Billiard and reading rooms will be an attractive feature under the new regime, and everything possible will be done to make the hotel business a success in Hilo. If anyone can do it, Mr. Wilson can, for he is the hustler it takes to do it.

Norman Lyman, who has had several years' experience in the soda works business, has purchased the Pacific Soda Works, and will continue the business on Volcano street. Hilo now boasts of three soda works.

All the prisoners have been taken off the Puna road and transferred to Onomea jail, awaiting the result of legislative action on appropriation bills. Work on the Onomea road progresses rapidly, grading being almost completed to Kawaiul bridge.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Social Circle of the Foreign Congregation, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. S. L. Austin; vice president, Mrs. C. Furueux; secretary, Mrs. J. A. Scott; treasurer, Mrs. F. S. Lyman; standing committee, Mesdames L. Severance, C. W. Hill and W. S. Terry. Social committees consisting of committees on reception, entertainment and refreshments were arranged for each of the months throughout the year, the monthly socials to occur on the Tuesday evening nearest the full moon. The places for holding the socials are designated in the program for the year.

Mrs. C. A. Furueux is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott during the absence of Mrs. Scott, who has gone to the States.

Mrs. Frank Winter is visiting Miss Rycroft at Pohoiki, Puna.

Representative Richards spent a few days in town this week, but returns to the metropolis per Kinau.

Mrs. J. A. Wilson and sisters are domiciled at the Hilo Hotel. Mrs. Wilson's many friends will regret to hear that she is confined to her bed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Dillon are the proud parents of a baby boy.

A. B. Loebenstein, the arduous exponent of "equal rights for Hawaii," has returned to report the result of his labors to headquarters.

Sheriff Hitchcock returned from Honolulu per Kinau.

The F. S. Redfield, Buckholm, master, left port in ballast after discharging 300,000 feet of lumber for C. E. Richardson.

The Roderick Dhu, Rock, commanding, left Hilo for San Francisco with a full cargo of sugar.

The three-masted schooner Spokane is due about the 2d of May from San Francisco.

MURDER ON KAUAI.

Insane Mother Decapitates Her Baby—Is Locked in Jail.

Chester A. Doyle brought word from Kauai on Saturday of the murder of an 18-month-old child by an insane mother.

The details of the crime as related by Mr. Doyle are as follows:

The husband, Hulala, and his wife, a half-Chinese woman, live within a few miles of Lihue Court House. The man returned from his work on Wednesday and failed to find his wife. On inquiry he learned that she had gone down among the taro. After a long search he found her and brought her back to his home. After retiring, and late in the night, he missed her again, and after a diligent search found her in a tree. Still later she disappeared again, and the husband found her with her baby in an outhouse, bending over the body of their baby boy, whose head she had cut off with a draw knife.

The Sheriff and Dr. Wolters were called and the woman locked up in Lihue Jail. The woman was evidently insane at the time the murder was committed.

The woman was at one time a pupil of Kawaihae Seminary, and spent three or four years there. Her name is Abbie Kaulu-wehiwehi. She is half Chinese.

MEETING OF PHYSICIANS.

Changes Recommended—Method of Recording Births and Deaths.

There was a meeting of Honolulu physicians at the office of Dr. R. P. Myers on Saturday night to prepare a petition to be presented to the Legislature, asking that the register of births and deaths be transferred from the Board of Education to the Board of Health.

This change is considered necessary on account of the uncertainty of procuring prompt and correct statements under the present conditions.

Another matter discussed by the physicians was the probable change in the methods in vogue here as to licensing physicians. Under the present rule of the Board of Health, physicians produce certificates as to moral character and a diploma issued from some medical college. It is proposed that an examining board be appointed by the Board of Health, and physicians, to receive licenses to practice, must pass an examination and receive a certificate from this board.

In some States in the United States this law is in force and diplomas are not taken into consideration; a man who has never seen the inside of a medical college may receive a license if he has studied up sufficiently to run the gauntlet of the examining board.

Charges Against Dr. Akana.

Dr. Akana, a Chinese physician, was called up before the Board of Health Thursday afternoon to answer questions regarding charges of malpractice made against him, it having been alleged that the death of a native woman was brought about by his carelessness. There were present with him at the examination a sister of the dead woman. The Board considered the matter a very grave one and decided to bring the doctor up at the next regular meeting, which will be Wednesday, April 6th.

How to Treat a Wife.

(From the Pacific Health Journal.) First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SHE FORGOT HER SOCKS

Unfortunate Plight of a Girl at Her Wedding.

IT COST SOME HAPPINESS.

Assault on Judge Kalua—Moonshiners Sentenced—William Kinney Recovers—Salvation Army Work—Six Sailors Refuse Work—Maui News.

MAUI, May 2.—Maui deputy sheriffs have been around during the week notifying jurymen that the next term of court will be held in Waialuku, beginning on Wednesday, the 3d of June.

Monday, April 27th, the Koolau moonshiners were brought before the Waialuku court. One of the four plead guilty and was sentenced to four months in prison and \$100 fine. The case against the others was continued.

Under the new Judiciary Act only Waialuku and Lahaina district courts have jurisdiction over the whole island.

During Friday, the 1st, young John Neil of Spreckelsville was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Waialuku court for an assault on Judge Kalua. The attack on the circuit judge occurred the same morning in front of the Bismark Stables, and from all that can be learned was unprovoked. Neil appealed from the decision of Judge Kalekale.

During Saturday afternoon, April 25, a Paia romance was nipped in the bud. Because of the opposition of the girl's parents, a young Portuguese couple eloped and went to the priest to be married, but he refused to perform the ceremony until the bride donned shoes and hosiery. After these articles of dress had been obtained, and the rites were about to proceed, in rushed the irate father, and the marriage is still to be consummated.

Today at noon the blacksmith shop and building at Waialuku belonging to the late Fred Scholtz will be sold at public auction by George Hons. A complete set of tools, machines, etc., and the lease of land will also be sold.

E. D. Baldwin, an Oloa coffee planter, who recently visited Makawao district, declares that the lands in Hamakualoa are well adapted to the cultivation of coffee, barring the wind. Portuguese settlers all through the region have little patches of coffee growing finely.

The Paia Foreign Church collected \$50 for the benefit of the Armenians a few Sundays ago.

At Waialuku hospital William Kinney has entirely recovered from his accident. A cure in three weeks where the patient has lost both legs is remarkable.

Superintendent E. B. Carley has recently returned from Hana and reports thirty persons willing to subscribe for telephones as soon as the line is extended.

Passengers by yesterday's Kinau report seeing an abundance of smoke and fire from the volcano after leaving Kohala.

During last evening, the 1st, a Salvation Army meeting was held in the Hamakualoa native church. It was conducted by Adjutant Egner, assisted by Maui officials. An enrollment of Paumotu recruits was one of the events of the evening.

On Sunday, the 25th, the schooner W. F. Jewett, Johnson, master, arrived from the Sound, 27 days en voyage. Her cargo consisted of 480,000 feet of lumber for the Kahului R. R. Co.

The Waialuku police now boast of a punching-bag.

Hana district has been having a large rainfall recently.

Weather—Showers along the windward side of the Island.

HOW THEY WILL PLAY.

Arrangements for Tournament Made by the Committee.

There was no little excitement on Friday night when it became known that the Tournament Committee of the Hawaiian Tennis Association had announced the drawings for the tournament, which will be the principal event in sporting circles this week. Of course each and every one was anxious to know his opponent and to have as much time as possible to study out the various peculiarities of the games played by each. The drawings were made as follows:

MEN'S SINGLES.

1. J. W. Wood vs. E. H. Wodehouse.
2. W. H. Coney vs. A. St. M. Mackintosh.
3. S. P. French vs. C. K. Hyde.
4. W. G. Singlehurst vs. E. R. Adams.
5. Eugene Horner vs. Harold Dillingham.
6. C. H. Atherton vs. Dr. A. E. Nichols.
7. B. F. Beardmore vs. W. F. Dillingham.
8. W. H. Mist vs. E. A. Jones.
9. Dr. Smith vs. C. W. Dickey.
10. S. G. Wilder vs. G. P. Wilder.
11. George R. Carter vs. Wilder.
12. W. B. Godfrey, Jr. vs. C. H. W. Norton.
13. D. H. Hitchcock vs. Dr. Howard.

LADIES' SINGLES.

1. Miss Juliette King vs. Miss Daisy Lishman.
2. Miss M. L. Millard vs. Miss Grace King.
3. Mrs. E. R. Adams vs. Mrs. Gunn.
4. Miss May Hart vs. Miss Alice Lishman.
5. Miss May Atkinson vs. Miss Molly Atkinson.

"Success" IS THE PERFECT FILTER!

BECAUSE:

First—The filtering medium is Tri-poli Stone which does not receive into its pores the filth and germs it extracts and which is always the same, no matter how long in use.

Second—The action of the filter downward, from an upper to a lower jar, passes the water, drop by drop, through the air, restoring the oxygen thereby which the water may have lost from stagnation, confinement, or otherwise, and imparting to it freshness of taste, sparkle and vitality.

Third—Its action is as rapid as is consistent with efficacy. A too rapid filtering does not wholly remove impurities.

Fourth—Every part is accessible for cleaning, and without laborious effort. Thorough cleanliness is the chief requisite of any good filter.

Fifth—The jars being made either of stoneware or porcelain insures water being kept pure and uncontaminated after being filtered.

Sixth—Stoneware for those who desire an efficient yet low-priced filter, and the finest porcelain, decorated to suit, enables the SUCCESS to accommodate itself to the wants of all in the matter of price.

Seventh—Its construction admits also of its capacity being adapted to suit the wants of all, from the individual tourist to the largest hotel or laundry.

Since introducing the Success Filter, we have sold a large number of them, and they give perfect satisfaction.

This cut shows a sectional view of the STONEWARE FILTER, Styles 1 and 2.

Set up ready for use. There are two crocks, each of four gallons capacity—an upper one holding the Filter Block as shown, and a lower one, which can be used as a water cooler, if desired.

The block is four inches in diameter by the same in height, and is hollowed out on inside. This fits on a metal tube, which fastens by means of the nut, shown in separate cut, to bottom of Filter Jar. Block can be lifted off tube, cleaned and replaced in two minutes, and with no trouble at all. Water passes from outside of block, through the walls into the hollow chamber, and from thence, by means of the Drip Tube, into the lower receptacle.

STYLE 1.

Best Dark-Glazed Stoneware

Family size, as shown with an upper and lower jar, each of four gallons capacity. Hotel or restaurant size, 10-gallon top and bottom crocks, with four blocks (quadruple capacity).

STYLE 2.

Best Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Same sizes as style 1.

Try one. To be had of

E. O. HALL & SON, AGENTS.



Sold Everywhere

HOLLISTER & COMPANY,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

4273 1749-2m

Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

All Kinds of Fertilizers

Phosphates, Potash and Ammonia,

Separately or in Compounds. In quantities to suit. Correspondence and order solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd., Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - 43,890,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £8,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £7,500,000

Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds, £2,410,993 7 3

3—Life and Annuity Funds, £4,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,359,821 16 9

£2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1896.

One of the interesting items connected with the Republican Presidential canvass now going on in the United States is the discovery that Governor McKinley and Senator Allison are relatives. Governor McKinley's mother was Nancy Campbell Allison, a descendant from the same line as Senator Allison. Again is the old adage proven true that "politics makes queer bedfellows."

The tables from which the figures of tax returns were taken were up to December 31, 1895. Since then, according to information furnished from the tax office, there have been \$18,000 odd of delinquent taxes paid in Honolulu district alone, and the other districts of the Islands have also made collections. There will shortly be some six or seven hundred summonses issued for delinquent taxpayers, but a summons cannot be issued until after the delinquent has been published. From this it will be seen that the eight per cent. of delinquent taxes due December 31, 1895, has been materially reduced, and that the tax collectors are awake to the exigencies of the case.

In destroying the contraband opium collected from time to time in this country the Customs Department and the Board of Health are getting down to first principles in a most commendable style. Of course the country would realize a little more money by following out the old scheme of selling the opium in a foreign market, but this country has put itself on record as irrevocably opposed to the opium trade in any form. Other countries do not consider it an evil to deal in the drug, but at the same time it is hardly proper for Hawaii to profit by the moral weakness of another government. At the present time it can be stated without the possibility of successful refutation that Hawaii is not in the opium business for what money there is in it. Hawaii is ready to stand by a moral principle, notwithstanding the national pocketbook is touched to a certain extent. This is the kind of business administration of moral laws that merits admiration and respect.

Some one who has been delving in old-time English journalism has culled the following news item from the Daily Mercury of July 12, 1894: "An enormous whale is said to have been stranded off Flamborough Head in the year 1259, in a state of dreadful exhaustion, with a church steeple sticking out of its mouth. On cutting up the sacrificial monster, which could not be performed so quickly as to prevent his convulsions from setting all the bells a-ringing, the whole congregation were found in the body of the church, enclosed in the stomach of the leviathan, in the very act of singing Psalms, and the person in the vestry taking a glass of wine before sermon." When critics pass judgment upon modern methods of journalism they should take into account that if newspaper men of the present day are inclined to draw an occasional "long bow," they came by it honestly. Even in the days when the record of daily events covered one-tenth of the amount of paper used today, the "ubiquitous reporter" was sometimes hard pressed for a story. The yarn quoted above will certainly take the palm over any Hawaiian shark story that has yet been published.

The New Zealand Herald characterizes Sir Audley Coote and Sir John Pender, the late chairman of the Eastern cable combination, as "two lions in the path of our Pacific cable enterprise." Continuing, the Herald says:

"But they have both long since been located, measured and weighed, and their vaticinations of failure, equally with their proffers of assistance, have been fixed at their just value. All who are sincere in their desire for the Australian-Canadian cable, whether in Canada or these colonies, are fully alive to the fact that the two most insidious enemies to be watched have been Mr. Audley Coote and the chairman of the existing Eastern cables, more especially when they are offering advice and assistance."

Without entering upon a discussion of the merits of Sir Audley Coote or any of the individuals or companies interested in the Pacific cable business, it is safe to say that the situation is fast resolving itself into a case of "too many cooks spoil the broth." The alacrity with which different companies come forward as soon as any businesslike move is made by any of the countries interested ought to suggest to the representatives of the various governments that possibly the Pacific cable isn't such a losing financial game after all. If the competing companies continue to

clog the wheels of progress, the only way to settle the matter will be to sell the franchise to the highest bidder.

WHO IS THE TRUE ANNEXATIONIST?

The matter of finances is merely in a nut shell. Senator McCandless is in favor of an interminable loan of fifty years. The Minister of Finance in his financial plans has arranged, as will be seen in another article, to have the loan a terminable loan upon six months' notice and a five per cent. premium.

The difference between the two financial schemes is very patent. In Mr. Damon's scheme provision is made for annexation, and that is what the present Government is in power for. The Senator's scheme is against annexation. The first question asked by the Harrison Cabinet was, "What about the debt? Is it convertible?"

What Mr. Damon wishes is to be in a position to meet questions like this in a satisfactory manner.

What Senator McCandless wishes to do is to tie the country up in such shape that it would make the United States hesitate to take hold of us. The result under the Senator's plan, in the case of annexation, would be to send the bonds up under the United States protection and put an enormous percentage into the pockets of the bondholders. The United States might very well hesitate under the circumstances. Now, who is the best annexationist? The man who lays his plans for bringing the country into such a position that it can accept annexation at once, or he who puts a bar that all American statesmen will look at askance?

AMERICAN SUGAR SUPPLIES.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce has endeavored to set right the general misunderstanding among the buyers of refined sugars as to the seriousness of the loss of the Cuban sugar crop to the United States. After collecting data from those best informed upon the conditions in various countries, he has made an estimate for the future that will be of interest to all sugar planters, as well as the buyers of refined sugar. The total stock in the United States on March 1, at four ports, is placed at 120,000 tons. The requirements of the United States refineries from March 1 to October 1 is estimated at 1,805,000.

To supply this demand there is Cuban stock of March 1 amounting to 47,000 tons; Cuban production for export, 50,000 tons; West India crop, 200,000 tons; Brazil, 50,000 tons; Egyptian balance to come, 15,000 tons; Java still to arrive, 40,000 tons; Manila, 50,000 tons, and Madras and Mauritius, 5,000 tons, making the total of cane sugar likely to be received on the Eastern coast up to October 1, 482,000 tons. Thus, to meet the demands of the market, the American refineries will require 603,000 tons of beet sugar. Allowing 103,000 tons for variation, the writer estimates that the smallest amount of beet sugar that will be required will be no less than 500,000.

In making this general review, the refineries of the West Coast are not taken into consideration, as they will be provided by Hawaii and their own production, and in the 103,000 tons allowed for variation, allowance is made for the small amount of sugar that may be received at New York from this country. No comments are made upon the situation, the figures being sufficient evidence for the reader to ponder over. There may be a certain amount of satisfaction in the thought that what is one man's loss is another's gain.

NOW ENFORCE THE LAW.

The Act "to provide punishment for libidinous solicitation and procuring," which is now the law of the land, is sufficiently sweeping in its provisions to wipe out every item of temptation which the "social evil" throws in the pathway of the community. The law makes it a misdemeanor to attend any place where immoral dances are held or any indecent entertainment is being given; to go to or attend any place where a prostitute resides or prostitutes are known to congregate; to do anything tending to allure and tempt another to go to or attend any of the places indicated in the Act, or to lead, conduct or act as a guide to any of the places named. Any person convicted under the Act is liable to a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment at hard labor not over one year; and, if the person convicted is a licensed driver, his license shall be forfeited and no license granted to him for two years.

The law is undoubtedly aimed at a certain class of back drivers who have done more to lead young women to ruin than any other class in the country. It will also strike a class of tourists who come to the country with a desire to see some of the most flagrant evils with which the country has to contend. The law is a good one. It was drawn up so as to leave no loophole for escape upon a shabby excuse of technicality, and so far as the legal work is concerned, that object has been fully realized.

Now comes the question of enforcement. The wording of the law amounts to little or nothing unless its provisions are strictly carried out. Furthermore, the work of the officials cannot be carried on successfully unless they have the co-operation of the community. The people who were active in having the law placed upon the statutes are by no means fulfilling their duty if they consider that their work is completed. They ought not to say, "We've given you the law, now go to work and enforce it," and sit back and condemn officials if social conditions continue nearly as bad as in the past. Very likely the private citizen will shrink from the prominence that might be necessary in bringing the law down on the heads of guilty parties; but in nine cases out of ten, of this character, the private citizen can obtain and turn over to the authorities information which the officials could not touch by following the usual methods.

Let the good people of the community show that they mean to have the law enforced, and not allow a false modesty to stand in the way of a sadly needed reform movement.

REGISTERING BIRTHS, ETC.

A correspondent wants to know whether any "hoary Senator or risky Representative"—our correspondent, we fear, is disposed to be flippant—has taken up the question of registration of births, marriages and deaths. No one has. Our correspondent further urges that if the fine of \$25 for not registering were enforced, the Minister of Finance might find he had a surplus in the treasury.

Joking apart, something should be done for accurate registration of births and deaths. The so-called statistics are utterly unreliable. In order to counteract the idea that the Islands are not healthy, we have only the death statistics of Honolulu, which are accurately kept by the Board of Health, but there is absolutely no accuracy about death statistics in the outside districts, and as things are now managed it is a positive waste of money paying for the names now handed in, for inaccurate statistics are worse than none at all.

As for birth statistics, they simply don't exist. We venture to say that starting from the Chief Justice downwards there is not one head of a family in a hundred who has registered his children. We trust that the Board of Health, under whose charge these statistics should be, will formulate some plan for proper work in this direction. If the present law wants amending, let the amendment be made at this session.

FIRST STEAMER IN THE PACIFIC.

Through the courtesy of Professor Alexander we have received a short account of the first steam vessel whose keel ever cut the waters of the Pacific ocean. The vessel was the "Beaver." She sailed from England on the same day as the "Columbia," on which Captain Peter Corney and his family were passengers. Both vessels arrived in Honolulu on the same day, in January, 1836.

The "Beaver" was built at Blackwall, London, of oak and teak, in the year 1835, by Green Wigram. The engines were made by Bolton and Watts. Her tonnage was 110. She was brigantine rigged and came out under sail only. Her captain's name was Holmes. She called at Honolulu and remained in port about twenty days. As she came in under sail, she attracted little attention. If she had come in under steam she would have made a great sensation as the first steamer on the Pacific. She left Honolulu February 4, 1836, crossed the Columbia bar March 8, and anchored at Vancouver April 10. Vancouver at that time was the Hudson Bay Company's headquarters for the Northwest-territory. At Vancouver guards, wheels and wheelhouses were fitted. After years of work along the coast she was sold by the Hudson Bay Company as too old and antiquated for their business, and was used as a tow-boat, towing logs to the mill at Burrard's Inlet. Two years ago she was wrecked on the rocks near Vancouver, B. C. The wood from the wreck was cut up into canes and snuff boxes as relics, and every one of them have been bought up by Hudson Bay Company people and old settlers in the country.

KINDERGARTENS.

The May Day celebration of the kindergartens shows the public how important this work is becoming in Honolulu, and will doubtless increase the number of those who give aid to the movement.

The first kindergarten ever established on the Islands was that opened on Nuuanu street by Miss Sarah King, in 1883. Her school was moved into Kukului street and was continued by Miss Mather for a number of years. Through lack of patronage the school was discontinued, but in a year or so was revived under Miss Birch Fanning, at the Punahou Preparatory building. These were pay schools.

The first free kindergarten was established in 1892, under the auspices of Mr. Frank W. Damon, for Chinese children, and shortly after free kindergartens were opened for Hawaiians, Portuguese and Japanese.

The present free kindergarten system was organized in March, 1894, and the schools mentioned above were taken over. In September of that year a department was opened for foreign children of any nationality outside those named.

In June, 1895, this organization was incorporated under the name of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association of the Hawaiian Islands. In September, 1894, a kindergarten was applied for and sent to Honolulu by Mrs. Cooper, so well known from her connection with the Golden Gate Free Kindergarten Association of San Francisco. Under her a number of young ladies have been trained, and some of them are now acting as paid assistants.

Of the free kindergartens there are now five, with a total attendance of about 190 children, and outside of the organization there are three independent kindergartens with an attendance of over 80, thus making 270 children being educated under this influence in the city of Honolulu.

Outside of Honolulu, there are two kindergartens in Hilo and one in Kohala.

The main work of organizing and keeping the kindergartens has been done by Mrs. Coleman, who has devoted herself and still devotes herself to the work.

The kindergartens are kept up by voluntary contributions, and are, we understand, out of debt. The cost of keeping them up is estimated by Mrs. Coleman at \$4,300 annually.

TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSE.

It is reported on very good authority that a movement is to be made to establish a temperance coffee house to be conducted on somewhat the same plan as the "coffee palaces" of Australia and similar organizations in England and the United States. The object of these establishments is not only to furnish a place where people without homes may obtain something to eat and drink. In fact, in many features they are not unlike the Y. M. C. A. or social club, in that they provide pleasant rooms where young men, and even those who can no longer be classed with the youth, can pass a quiet evening with good reading and interesting games at their disposal.

There is in every city a class of men who, after their day's work is done, are at a loss to know what to do with themselves. They are not inclined to seek the Y. M. C. A., they don't shine in society, they keep very much to themselves, and gradually form an opinion that nobody has any particular interest in their welfare, except the man who is a hale fellow well met in the barroom. Thus it is that many an individual spends his evenings in a saloon when he would seek better society if it were put in his pathway.

If it is impossible to do away with the saloons, it is certainly possible to create counter attractions entirely free from the evil influences of the saloon. To make the coffee house a success it should be kept open until midnight, it should be managed by people whose influence for good cannot be questioned, and finally, it should have a good, substantial financial backing at the outset. If the restaurant, which is the important feature of the institution, is not well up to the mark, the stamp of signal failure will be placed upon it from the start. There is more truth than poetry in the old adage that the shortest course to a man's heart is through his stomach.

The people of Honolulu have a deservedly good reputation for liberality towards any institution inaugurated to raise the moral standard of the community, and we can see no reason a Honolulu coffee house should not receive the hearty support of all those interested in lessening the individuals in Honolulu who come under the head of "another man gone wrong."

LATEST TAX RETURNS.

The tax returns for the year ending December 31st, 1895, have been printed and were presented to the Legislature Friday, and, as was to be expected, the public gain some interesting information from the document. We can gather from them what nationalities pay taxes and how many of each are delinquent.

We find that the total taxes assessed were \$637,270.20, that \$583,395.38 were collected, of which over \$60,000 had to pay the ten per cent. penalty, making \$582,591.92 as the net proceeds of the Government. Thus no less a sum than \$51,874.82 is delinquent. The total taxes of Hawaiians and half-castes were assessed at \$133,365.60, and \$108,148.87 were collected, and of this over \$30,000 incurred the ten per cent. penalty, or one-half of all the penalty paid, while the delinquent taxes amount to \$25,216.73, or nearly 50 per cent. of the total delinquency. The taxes for Americans

and Europeans were assessed at \$109,782.44, and the amount collected was \$98,965.37, leaving \$10,817.07 delinquent. To these there must be added the American and European corporations, with an assessment of \$146,297.64 and a collection of \$145,740.23, and American and European firms with an assessment of \$32,342.30 and a collection of \$31,597.50. This would make a total of taxes from Americans and Europeans of \$276,303.10 collected.

The Portuguese were assessed at \$29,342.50, and paid \$25,475.91, and as their ten per cent. penalty only amounted to \$392.36, it is very evident that the bulk of the Portuguese are prompt in paying their taxes.

The Chinese were assessed at \$101,224.40, and paid in \$92,323.16, but their ten per cent. penalty amounted to \$1,320.90, being a little less than half of the Hawaiian. The Japanese have proved good taxpayers, being assessed at \$83,272.07 and having paid \$81,838.89.

On real estate the 7,638 Hawaiian property payers were assessed at \$69,565.96, and paid \$55,243.10, leaving \$14,322.86 delinquent. The Americans and Europeans were assessed at \$69,645.98, paid \$63,135.57, leaving \$6,509.62 delinquent. Add to this the real estate of American and European corporations and firms, and it will be found that from this source there have been collected \$122,988.53, with a delinquency of only \$6,598.53.

On real estate, Americans and Europeans have paid 62 per cent. of the taxes collected, the Hawaiians 27 per cent., and the remaining three nationalities 11 per cent. between them.

FUNDING BILL.

The prospects of the funding bill seem now to be much brighter than they were a week ago. At that time it was but arguing against a brick wall to try and make any impression upon the opponents of the bill. Now they are willing to listen to what people on the other side may have to say. When the funding bill was tabled it is safe to say the full purpose of the bill was not understood. Since then it has been much discussed, both inside and outside the Legislature, and the vote of Monday, defeating Senator McCandless' amendment goes to show that the bill will be taken from the table and discussed upon its merits. This is all its supporters want. Let its introducer have a chance of explaining it fully, and explaining all the expenses of re-reading, and it will be found that the bill will pass without fail.

The bill, No. 18, about which so much has been said and written, contains fourteen sections. The preamble states that bonds and loans to the amount of \$3,005,300.00 have been contracted, bearing various rates of interest and redeemable at various dates. It would be better to consolidate at one rate of interest and for one stated time.

Section 1 provides for issue of bonds by the Minister of Finance with approval of Executive Council, to the amount of \$3,005,300.00. Section 2 makes the interest semi-annual, interest at not more than six per cent. and date not exceeding fifty years. Section 3 exempts bonds from taxes. Sections 4 and 5 provide small details. Section 6 orders the proceeds of the bonds to be exclusively used for the conversion of existing bonds. Section 7 shows how the old bonds may be converted by offering new bonds at "such rate of premium or discount or otherwise upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the holders thereof, subject to approval of the Executive Council." Section 8 authorizes the Minister of Finance to grant a discount on all bonds issued under this Act. Section 9 allows the Minister, with approval of the Executive Council, to make arrangements with any person, persons, Syndicate, Bank or Company for the purchase or issue of bonds under this Act of not less than \$250,000, if necessary at a discount, and may allow such persons, Syndicate, etc., such commission as he may think fit. Section 10 provides for signing the bonds. Section 11 is probably the most important. It provides that at any time, after a six months' notice by the Government and a payment of a premium of five per cent., the bonds can be redeemed. This clause provides for annexation and was inserted for that reason.

Section 12 forbids borrowing under any previous loan acts which may yet be unexhausted. Section 13 confers the power of borrowing from time to time until the limit is reached.

Added to the bill is the statement of the public debt in detail, footing up \$3,005,300, with a yearly interest of \$180,908. It also shows how the interest under various rates of discount and commission would be reduced for a 5 per cent. loan to \$161,534.88; for a 4½ per cent. loan to \$152,143.31, or for a 4 per cent. loan to \$141,249.10, instead of the \$180,908 which we are now paying.

This is the bill which it was considered not the time to pass, which was wiped aside in a half column report and a few minutes' debate.

However, the bulk of the country and

the House of Representatives have no idea that the Senate should block the progress of the country for the benefit of the few, and it is well known that had not things shaped themselves in the Senate as they did yesterday, that a meeting of those merchants and taxpayers who are earnestly interested in the expansion of the country would have been called to show the Senate how the country felt.

PROPORTION OF TAXES.

The recapitulation of the tax returns by divisions is as interesting as that by nationality. From the latter we learned what people were the largest taxpayers and who were the most serious delinquents, the figures showing that the most careless of the taxpayers were the Hawaiians, who paid half of the total ten per cent. penalty and were debited with half the delinquencies—though their assessed taxes were about one-fifth of the total assessment.

On the Island of Oahu there are 7,536 property taxpayers and 14,780 personal taxpayers. Real estate was assessed for \$127,303.98, while the total assessed taxes for the Island were \$300,334.73. Next in importance to the Island of Oahu—though we doubt if the Hilo Tribune and Hilo contingent will acknowledge in that statement—is the Island of Hawaii. On that Island the number of property payers is 2,365, less than that of Maui, which has 2,829 property payers. The number of personal payers is 14,043, or only 700 less than on the Island of Oahu. The real estate tax from the Island of Hawaii amounted to \$41,222.05, which is one-third the assessment of real estate on Oahu, and the total assessment is \$158,921.80—a little over one-half of the total assessment of Oahu, and just one-fourth of the total assessment of the whole Islands.

The Island of Maui, with which are included Molokai and Lanai, has, as has been already stated, 2,829 property payers and 7,732 personal payers. The real estate assessment is \$31,020.62, and the total assessment \$92,154.92. While on Kauai the number of property payers is 1,098, of personal payers 7,914, the assessed real estate amounts to \$22,287.77, and the total assessment to \$85,858.75. Considering the size of the various Islands and their proportion of population to the population of the whole group, Hawaii by no means makes good her claim to paying an over proportion of the taxes, and upon this clamoring that not enough is done for her in comparison with the other Islands.

Roughly speaking, the Island of Oahu has 34 per cent. of the population, Hawaii has 31 per cent., Maui and its adjacent Islands 21 per cent., and Kauai 14 per cent. Of the taxes Oahu pays 47 per cent., Hawaii 25 per cent., Maui and its adjacent Islands, 15 per cent., and Kauai 13 per cent.

The tabulated statement is as follows. The areas are given in square miles:

Island.	Area.	Population.	Taxes.
Oahu	606	34	47
Maui, etc.	1,243	21	15
Hawaii	4,210	31	25
Kauai and Niihau	687	14	13

According to this, the Island of Kauai stands second in the proportion of taxes it pays compared with its area and population. We commend this statement to the careful consideration of the Hawaii contingent.

We do not for an instant maintain that what the Island of Hawaii asks in the way of roads and bridges is unnecessary. We have ere now advocated public works on that Island, and know that such works, though not directly remunerative, would eventually become remunerative to a very large extent. What we do maintain is that the Island of Hawaii contributes nothing like as large a proportion of the taxes as has been claimed. The figures given above distinctly prove that.

In conclusion, from these tables we learn that there are a considerable number of delinquent taxes, in all \$51,874.82, or about eight per cent. of the whole amount assessed. This seems a very serious loss, and the tax collectors should be very careful to get in the public funds more nearly to the mark. The new registration act may be of some assistance to them.

Architect Assaulted.

There was no little excitement at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets shortly after 6 o'clock last evening over an assault by Fred Harrison on C. B. Ripley, the architect.

There will probably be two charges against him—one, already in, for assaulting an officer, and another for assault and battery on Mr. Ripley. It is not known what grievance he had against the latter.

A Cure for Muscular Rheumatism.

Mrs. R. L. Lamson of Fairmount, Ill., says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have ever seen." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TERRIBLE LOSS AT SEA.

Valuable Cargo Opium Washed From a Scow.

ACTION OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Round Up of Seized Opium Destroyed and Washed into the Sea—No Bricks or Pot This Time—Eight Hours of Successful Work, Etc.

At a meeting of the Board of Health recently the ways and means of getting rid of several thousand tins of seized opium was discussed and the conclusion arrived at that it was wrong to furnish opium to residents or natives of Hawaii, it was equally sinful to furnish the drug, for a consideration, to people in other localities. Then there was another reason. Opium brought here from the United States and British Columbia is of such inferior quality that when seized and offered for sale at San Francisco or Victoria the price obtained is so low that it does not pay for the expense of shipping.

As it happened, all the opium sold by Deputy Collector McStocker, in Victoria, was brought back on the Henrietta, and it is believed that the accumulated stock in the custom house vaults, if it had been shipped north, would have eventually returned here.

To avoid this the authorities decided to destroy all the stock on hand, and to do it in a way that there could be no question as to what the tins contained, because in the days of old opium sometimes changed into bricks and pot in a single night.

The plan proposed by Attorney General Smith was to take the opium to a convenient place and have the tins chopped open and then dumped into the sea beyond the three-mile limit. In consequence of this, and under instructions from Collector General Castle, Deputy Collector McStocker, Surveyor Stratemeyer, Storekeeper Kelley and a force of inspectors from the customs department and Executive Officer Reynolds of the health department met at the custom house yesterday morning at 7 o'clock.

The arrangement was to check the opium in the vault, each case being opened and the tins counted and then placed on a truck and delivered on board a scow at the tug wharf. The plan was faithfully carried out. Deputy McStocker tallied for the customs department and Mr. Reynolds for the Board of Health. Mr. Kelley superintended the men working in the vault and Mr. Stratemeyer sat on the dory and saw that none of the tins were lost in the handling. Representatives from the Bulletin and Advertiser, who had been invited, were present to see fair play.

When the 5,065 tins were dumped on the scow the five inspectors sat around the hatch, each with a Cuban matchette in his hand, and slashed away at the tins. Sometimes a single cut was sufficient to cut a tin in two, others required more. One of the inspectors, a young native, seemed not to be satisfied unless the entire contents of a tin was emptied on to the deck of the scow.

It required three hours and a half for the men to cut the tins, and when they were finished the mass protruded through the hatch. The scow was hauled over to the stern of the tug Elna and lines fastened. When all was ready Deputy McStocker released all the inspectors but Frank Innes from duty, and the tug steamed out. Innes was made captain of the scow and placed in command of the tug. Messrs. McStocker and Reynolds braced themselves in the stern of the tug and saw that no plundering sea urchin crawled up over the side and monkeyed with the debris.

At 12:45 p. m. Inspector Innes opened the flood gates and the blue sea in the wake of the scow was stained the color of tobacco juice.

By half past one the wind was blowing such a gale that the seas washed the deck of the scow, and it was thought that young Innes would go overboard, but he trod the deck like a sailor man, and with disastrous results to the complexions of the reporters. The ruddy glow so noticeable on the face of the Bulletin reporter disappeared and was succeeded by one of ashen hue. The Advertiser man sought the seclusion of Captain Rice's cabin, while McStocker and Stratemeyer stepped to the side rail of the tug and, gazing into the azure depths of the ocean, paid their respects to old Neptune and sang in good Eastern voices, "Still there's more to follow." A report from Innes that the opening in the scow was choked up by the mass of empty tins caused the tug to heave to. Lines were lengthened and the scow swung around, the tug in the meantime rolling in the trough of the sea.

When another start was made the juicy dope rushed through the opening in a freshet, and the sea was stained again with a coloring that has cost the Government a good many thousand dollars in rewards and expenses.

At one time half of the scow was submerged, and in order to finish the job quickly Captain Rice sent a sailor to help Innes, and together they threw the empty tins into the sea and the tug turned her nose shoreward, arriving at the dock at 3:15 p. m.

Besides the 5,065 five-tael tins, there were 47 tin and brass containers of various shapes and weights taken from false bottoms of trunks, the soles of Chinese shoes and the interior of tea-

kettles. The net weight of the opium in the containers was 1,949 pounds, and was seized as follows:

By Marshal's department, 151½ lbs. This was from all over the islands. The customs officers found theirs as follows: Australia, 12 lbs.; Makee, 7½ lbs.; Velecity, 30½ lbs.; Belgic, 2½ lbs.; Wilder, 56½ lbs.; Dimond, 9; O. S. S. wharf, 228; Claudine, 7½ lbs.; Henrietta, 1,398½ lbs.; Mowara, 11½ lbs.; Mikahala, 3½ lbs.; Quarantine Station, 15; Port of Kahului, 9½ lbs.; Ceylon, 4½ lbs.

The claimants for reward were: L. A. Andrews, C. H. Dickey, Kaula, J. K. Josepha, M. J. Silva, Jr.; Chas. Thurston; Yeates and Searles, G. H. Williams, C. H. Pula, A. Schaefer, J. Machado, A. Kallio, Kaula, R. L. Childs, F. Innes, F. B. McStocker, A. Schmeeton, Jow Sou, Gus Cordes and F. Hauohu. The estimated value of the opium washed away was \$40,000.

DEATH OF MRS. CORNWELL

She Expires in San Francisco from Pneumonia.

An Old Resident of the Islands—A Woman of Strong Character. Funeral on Sunday.

Mrs. Adelia Louzada Cornwell, a native of New York, but for forty years past a resident of the Hawaiian Islands, died in San Francisco, April 21st, and her remains were brought here on the Australia yesterday for interment.

Mrs. Cornwell came here with her husband about forty years ago, her brother, James Louzada, having come here some years before and started the Waikupu plantation. Some years afterward Mr. Cornwell bought out the plantation and removed to Waikupu with his family. An elegant home was erected there and Mrs. Cornwell divided her time during recent years between Waikupu and Honolulu.

She went to San Francisco one year ago, owing to ill health, intending to remain away a year, and it was just twelve months and a day from the time she arrived in San Francisco until she died.

About a week before her death she was attacked with severe pains in her chest; physicians were called and they pronounced it a case of final breaking up of all the organs of the body. The immediate cause of her death was pneumonia.

Her family consists of Mrs. D. Vida, Mrs. M. Widdfield, W. H. Cornwell and Mrs. Friel. Two children, Isaac and John, died some years ago.

Mrs. Cornwell was well known to all Honolulu and the people of Maui for her kindly ways and generous spirit. Her liberality was well known to every public charity and many private ones, but she disbursed her funds for the good the money would do rather than for publicity; her good works were known to herself, her agents and the recipients. She never spoke of them. Although she had reached almost four score years, she was an active member of the Central Union Church. She was a devout Christian, a loving mother and a sincere friend.

The funeral has been set for Sunday, owing to the absence of several members of the family on Maui. Mr. Porter Boyd leaves by the Kinau today to bring down his wife (a granddaughter of Mrs. Cornwell), Mrs. Friel and Miss Kittle Cornwell by the Hall, arriving here on Friday.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 4 5-16, with an additional grin on the faces of those concerned.

J. O. Carter, trustee, offers shares in Kahuku Plantation Co. for sale. There is no better stock on the market.

The China will be due from China and Japan tomorrow. She is expected to take away a number of kamaainas.

Charge d'Affaires Mills made an official call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday. The usual salute was given.

J. M. Vivas and other Portuguese left by the W. G. Hall yesterday to visit their brethren on Hawaii and to learn their thoughts on subjects of the day.

Adjutant John H. Soper has been granted a leave of absence with permission to cross the seas, and Major Geo. C. Potter has been appointed acting adjutant to serve during his absence.

Mrs. W. F. Frear returned from San Francisco looking very much improved after her recent illness. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham. Welcome home, both.

D. Shahan, for the past year foreman of the book and job department of the Hawaiian Gazette, has resigned his position and will return to the States. He has been succeeded by Jacob Beerwold.

A. B. Lyons, recently appointed to the office of customs gauger, made vacant by the promotion of George Stratemeyer, arrived by the Australia yesterday and will enter upon his new duties immediately.

The balance of the Castle memorial organ for Oahu College arrived by the Australia yesterday. John Bergstrom, Sr., and H. G. Bergstrom, the makers, came down with it. The dedication services will probably take place on the 21st.

News was received by the Mikahala on Saturday morning that J. H. Coney resigned his position as deputy sheriff of Kauai on Thursday, April 30th. He will start work in connection with his new position on the Lihue plantation today.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Superior Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from alumina, alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard. LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

CONGRESS AND CABLE.

Amount of Subsidy Fixed in Washington.

THE PACIFIC CABLE CONFEREES.

Mackenzie Bowell and Sandford Fleming to Visit England—Minister Willis in San Francisco—Will Not be Interviewed on Political Situation.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The House Committee on Commerce again discussed the Pacific cable project today. It was decided that if Congress grants a subsidy for a cable it should not be greater than \$100,000 a year for twenty years. A substitute was offered by the Postmaster General to advertise for bids from cable companies for doing cable business for the United States between the coast and the Hawaiian Islands and Japan for twenty years, under conditions which Congress would prescribe in the bill. The Postmaster General will report the result of the bidding at the beginning of the next session, and the offer of the lowest responsible bidder will be accepted. The committee will hold a special meeting on Saturday to again discuss the cable question.

WILLIS WON'T TALK. Lands Safe in San Francisco—Olney Declines to Talk.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Albert S. Willis, United States Minister to Hawaii, is at the Occidental, having arrived from Honolulu yesterday on the Australia. He is accompanied by his wife and son, and says that his visit is wholly without political significance.

"I am simply taking the annual sixty days' leave," he said, "which is allowed under the rules of the department, plus the transit period, which is thirty-five days in the case of Honolulu."

Minister Willis positively refused to speak, even in the most indirect manner, on any subject of a political nature, but he talked freely about island affairs in general.

"A great many young and active men are now looking to the development of coffee lands," he said, "and the results are encouraging. Expert Barnard is studying the possibilities in coffee. He finds that the production is large and that the berry is of a superior quality. People are clearing off a great deal of the old crown lands. Gardner Wilder is interested in coffee at Hilo, and other prominent men are likewise giving attention to that subject with encouraging results."

"I have noticed great growth since I went to Honolulu," continued the Minister, "and I doubt whether the people fully realize its extent. There has been remarkable development on King street and they are opening up some nice twenty-acre tracts for residence sites."

"The advance in the price of sugar has encouraged the island people, and it promises good times. There is also encouragement in the pineapple industry and in canaigre."

Minister Willis has grown quite stout during his sojourn in the islands. He is delighted with the climate and the people. He declared that many of the stories published about his relations with the Government were ridiculous, but he would not discuss them in detail.

A dispatch from Washington received last night contains the following on the subject of the Minister's visit to the United States:

"If Willis' refusal to participate in the ceremonies attending the celebration of Hawaii's independence day, January 17th, has been made a subject of official complaint by the Hawaiian Government, the fact cannot be confirmed. Although Secretary Olney could not be communicated with respecting the matter, it is believed that if there has been such complaint it has not yet reached the State Department, but remains to be forwarded."

"There is good reason for the belief that the Administration felt that Mr. Willis had acted without proper consideration in this matter in view of the fact that the present Hawaiian Government has been officially recognized by the United States Government, but there is no evidence that the subject has been the cause of correspondence between the two governments. As to Mr. Willis' return to Hawaii, that will probably be left to his own determination."

HORACE MANN CELEBRATION.

Pleasant Time at Y. M. C. A. Hall Last Night.

The Horace Mann celebration at the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening was an occasion of great pleasure for the many

present, among whom were noticed people prominent in educational circles, and pupils from various institutions of the city. The audience was conspicuous for the absence of men, about fifteen constituting the total number. Of these several were boys from Kamehameha, members of certain of the military companies and newspaper men. J. F. Scott presided as chairman.

The following program was rendered, after which refreshments were served:

Biographical sketch of Horace Mann. Vocal Solo. Miss Kate Fleming. Recitation. Miss Nettie Hammond. Mandolin Solo. Charles King. Address—Horace Mann and the Normal Schools. H. S. Townsend. Piano Solo. Miss Marguerite Green. Vocal Solo. Miss Jessie R. Axtell.

FUN BEGINS TODAY.

Closing of Entries for Tournament and Drawings.

Play to Continue From 3 to 6 p. m. on the Beretania and Pacific Courts.

Following are the entries in doubles in the tennis tournament, with their positions according to the drawings made by the Tournament Committee yesterday:

1. Dr. George Smith and W. B. Godfrey, Jr., against E. A. Mott-Smith and C. H. Atherton.
2. W. F. Dillingham and W. H. Coney against Sam P. French and Eugene Horner.
3. S. G. Wilder and D. H. Hitchcock against Harold Dillingham and Wilder Wight.
4. H. M. W. Mist and D. W. James against C. W. Dickey and Dr. Howard.
5. H. C. Carter and H. Spencer against W. G. Dillingham and Harry Wilder.

6. Dr. Nichols and E. A. Jones against A. St. M. Mackintosh and E. R. Adams.
7. S. P. Woods and E. H. Wodehouse against George R. Carter and G. P. Wilder.

8. B. F. Beardmore and D. W. Corbett against C. H. W. Norton and C. K. Hyde.
9. W. L. Stanley and H. M. Mist against P. F. de la Vergne and Geo. C. Potter.

The contests in singles will begin at 3 today, lasting until 6 p. m., and will be played as follows:

Three o'clock players—S. P. French vs. C. K. Hyde and Eugene Horner vs. Harold Dillingham, on the Beretania courts; Dr. George T. Smith vs. C. W. Dickey and S. G. Wilder vs. G. P. Wilder, on the Pacific courts.

Four o'clock players—W. H. Coney vs. A. St. M. Mackintosh and C. H. Atherton vs. Dr. Nichols, on the Pacific courts; H. M. Mist vs. E. A. Jones and Geo. R. Carter vs. Wilder Wight, on the Beretania courts.

Five o'clock players—W. G. Singlehurst vs. E. R. Adams and B. F. Beardmore vs. W. F. Dillingham, on the Beretania courts; Dr. Q. Wood vs. E. H. Wodehouse and W. B. Godfrey, Jr. vs. C. H. W. Norton, on the Pacific courts.

Umpires, referees and linemen will be chosen today, and will consist for the most part of players in the tournament.

BEAUTIFUL CUP RECEIVED.

Present From the C. N. G. to the N. G. H. Received Yesterday.

Colonel McLean received by the Australia yesterday a beautiful silver cup presented by the First Regiment California National Guard to the National Guard of Hawaii, as a token of the victory won by the latter in the February team shoot, an event so well remembered by military men of the city. The cup was sent through the agency of Consul General Wilder, and is a fitting remembrance of the event.

J. R. Farrington, father of the editor of this paper, returned to his home in Maine by the Monowai yesterday, after a several weeks' visit in Honolulu.



Mrs. Wm. E. Baringer, Olive Ridge, N. Y.

Erysipelas in the Face

Nearly Blind, But Perfectly Cured

Health, Appetite and Strength Renewed by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Hood's Sarsaparilla is splendid. I had long been troubled with erysipelas, and three times had it in my head and face. I became nearly blind and my hair all came out. My husband wished me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I only took three bottles before

I was free from my old-time trouble and long suffering. It has never returned until last winter while I was ill with the grip, a slight attack broke out on my face. After my sickness I was not well, became easily tired and lost my appetite. I resumed taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am

now using the fourth bottle and can run up and down stairs as spry as ever. The tired feeling is gone and I have a good appetite.' Mrs. Wm. E. Baringer, Olive Ridge, New York.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

DON'T SEEM TO WANT IT

Senate Rejected Senator McCandless' Resolution.

REPORT PORTUGUESE COMMITTEE

Minister King Answers Questions. Dairymen Object to Licenses Being Increased—Rep. Winston Presents Petition—Cost of Road to Pohoiki.

Fifty-eight Day.

MONDAY, May 4.

After the usual preliminaries in the Senate the clerk read a communication from the House giving notice of the passage of several Acts amending the Penal Code.

Senator Holstein read a petition from Kailua on the advantages of making that place a port of entry.

Under the regular order of the day Senator McCandless' funding bill resolution came up.

Minister Damon was asked to give an opinion on the resolution, but declined on the ground that under the existing conditions there was nothing for him to say. The bills that had been before the Senate expressed his ideas.

Senator McCandless believed the resolution would open the question on a new and proper basis. It would give the Executive the sense of the Senate, and a bill could be prepared accordingly.

President Wilder ruled that discussion on the resolution was in order.

Senator Baldwin moved to take the loan bills from the table and thereby open the whole matter for discussion. He saw nothing very wrong in the resolution. The objection raised was that the rates in the bills were too high. This could not be said if the Senate took up the bills and followed the spirit of the McCandless resolution.

Senator Waterhouse seconded the motion. The Finance Committee had not opposed the bills, but objected to some of the terms made. On a ruling of the chair the motion to amend the resolution to provide for taking the bills from the table was withdrawn.

Senator McCandless then asked the Senators to say something on the matter. They owed it to the country to ventilate their ideas.

Senator Waterhouse said the resolution had been deferred to Monday so as to confer with the Executive. He would like to hear from Mr. Damon.

Minister Damon rose to the occasion and said that neither he nor any other member of the Executive had any desire to force the funding and loan bills upon the Senate. That body had taken the bills out of the hands of the Executive and had not given the courtesy of a second reading. It was desired to make the action of the Senate a precedent. The Senate had acted as it saw fit. As to the effect of the action upon the Executive, he was not prepared to state, but thought it would cramp their efforts to strengthen the financial condition of the country. To pass the resolution would table the bills in a most effectual manner. If the bills were passed on the scheme named, a man might go to Boston or any other city to float the loan and fail. This failure would hurt the credit of the country and put a quietus on bond floating for some years to come. The Senate had not discussed the bills on their merits. Mr. Damon in closing said he did not care to force the measure, but he did not care to take back anything.

Senator McCandless then expressed his views, and came the nearest to making a legislative "speech" that any member has done during the session. He couldn't see why a bill framed according to his resolution would hurt the country. A man who couldn't stand up for his own credit was bound to have poor credit. With nations it was the same. Hawaiian bonds were good security. Even in its worst difficulties the Government had never defaulted in its interest. The Government had ample security for all its bonds in the crown lands. Mr. McCandless quoted from Mr. Dillingham's article in the Advertiser, showing that the London financiers were ready to float private loans at four per cent. He wanted the Government to keep a stiff upper lip in financial dealings with outside parties.

Minister Damon then stated in so many words that the Executive could not attempt to float a loan on the terms named by Senator McCandless.

Senator Baldwin said he did not own any bonds and was acting with perfect freedom so far as personal interests were concerned. He saw some good points in the resolution, but preferred referring the bills back to the Executive.

Senator Waterhouse also opposed the resolution. It would kill the funding bill.

Senator McCandless said the country ought to stand up for its own credit. In such a case it would be better prepared for annexation. Let the bonds be redeemed in ten or fifteen years.

Mr. Damon—Ah, now I have it. Annexation is just what I have been looking forward to. I do not intend that the Government shall put unredeemable bonds on the market. In what position would Mr. Hatch be if he were obliged to say to the Washington authorities that our bonds cannot be redeemed for ten or fifteen years? I haven't forgotten annexation because three years have passed since we declared for it. I have provided for it in the bills at every possible point.

The resolution was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Lymas, Northrup, Hocking, Horner, McCandless and Wilcox—6.

Noes—Holstein, Baldwin, Schmidt, Waterhouse, Wright, Rice and Kanehane—7.

The bill to grant land for the Chinese hospital was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House adjourned at 10:30 a. m.

Senator Holstein presented the report of the committee on the Portuguese petition. The preamble reviews the petition and the committee draws conclusions as follows:

Your committee does not find that since the arrival of the various shipments of Portuguese laborers, wages for Portuguese laborers on plantations have been reduced by the immigration of Chinese and Japanese laborers, or from any cause, such wages at the present time being about the same as they were when the Portuguese laborers came into the country.

While it is true that small property holders in some cases pay taxes upon a higher proportional assessment than is the case with large property holders, there has been no increase in the statutory rate of taxation on real and personal property since the year 1886. Actual increase of taxation has undoubtedly happened in many instances through the actual increase in the value of real estate. The disproportion in the assessment of large and small properties arises mainly from the defective methods of assessing property provided by the present statutes. We call your attention to the fact that the Legislature is alive to this unsatisfactory condition of our tax system, and is endeavoring to correct it by new enactments.

We feel assured that the Legislature appreciates the importance of the Portuguese element of the population of the country, and their industry and thrift, and especially recognizes the value to the community of their domestic qualities, and the proportionate large number of families and children among them. With these characteristics in view, legislation has been carried through, opening the public lands of the Republic for settlement in the hope that thereby opportunities of materially improving their conditions and prospects might be furnished to many industrious persons and families, including many of the Portuguese part of the community.

We would call the attention of the petitioners to the Land Act passed by the Legislature in 1895, and more particularly to parts 6 and 7 of said Act, where they will find provisions for obtaining homesteads not to exceed eight acres in good agricultural land, without charge, and homesteads of much larger extent on very reasonable terms.

In regard to the introduction of Chinese and Japanese laborers, we feel that the numbers admitted must be strictly limited to the necessary needs of the industrial enterprises of the country. But to prejudice their supply of necessary labor entirely would be a misfortune upon the whole country and upon all wage earners.

Your committee is fully alive to the importance of encouraging the further immigration of European laborers and families, and will recommend the Legislature to take action to encourage this class of immigration.

This we understand to be the policy of the Executive, and we are assured that they are taking measures to carry out this plan.

House bill against affrays and prize fighting passed the second reading.

House bill No. 27, relating to larceny, passed the second reading. House bill No. 21, "to promote fencing," was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. House bill No. 40, on the proposed amendment to the constitution, effecting the number of Senators, went to the Judiciary Committee on the second reading. Senate bill No. 36, the Loan Act, was made the special order for Tuesday. The substitute bill from the House relating to the ownership of property in case of divorce passed the second reading.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced the transmission of Senate Bill No. 31, amending Chapter 30 of the Civil Code, relating to corporations.

Minister King replied as follows to the questions propounded by Rep. Ryecroft in regard to the new Puna road:

"There has been expended on this road \$8,219.03.

"Twelve thousand five hundred feet, or 2.37 miles, have been completed, at a cost of \$3,053.41 per mile.

"About fourteen and one-half miles more or less of this road remains to be constructed, in order to connect with a road already made by R. Ryecroft from Pohoiki.

"For further particulars I beg to refer you to the report of the Superintendent of Public Works for the year ending December 31, 1895, page 43."

The following petition, signed by eighteen dairymen, was presented by Rep. Winston:

"We, the undersigned, licensees in the business of dairying in Honolulu, respectfully represent that we labor at great disadvantage under the existing dairy license law, which requires us to pay a license fee of \$25 per year, and entirely exempts persons who keep cows for private use and sell their surplus milk. Many persons in this city violate the spirit of this exemption by keeping, without paying a license, more cows than they need for private use, and at little or no extra expense for labor and feed, and sell to customers who only pay well. This is unfair competition.

"Wherefore, we respectfully pray your honorable body to amend the law so as to require those who keep a small number of cows and sell milk in any quantity, however small, to pay the usual license fee annually; all others who sell milk to pay the present fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25)."

Petition laid on the table, to be considered with the license bill.

Speaker Naone announced the consideration of Senate Bill No. 12, relating to licenses, on the order of the day.

Minister Cooper moved that consideration of the bill be postponed until Wednesday, on account of the unavoidable absence of Minister Smith, who was fully acquainted with the bill. Minister Cooper said he knew very little about the bill and was unprepared to discuss it. Motion carried.

Senate Bill No. 51, relating to corporations, passed third reading. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

House adjourned at 10:30 a. m.

COUNTESS ARRIVES.

Brilliant Woman to Lecture on Theosophy.

COMPANION TO MME. BLAVATSKY.

Philosophy, Not a Religion—Will Not Interfere With Churches—Bears no Relation to Spiritualism—Buddhism Has Nothing to do With Theosophy.

The Countess Wachmeister, celebrated throughout the world as a theosophist of the highest rank, arrived by the Monowai yesterday and is comfortably located with the Misses Ladd on Nuuanu street, and was visited there yesterday by a reporter for the Advertiser.

The Countess, though born nearly sixty years ago, looks much younger, notwithstanding she has had a stormy voyage from Australia and had not yet recovered from the effects.

She intends giving three lectures at Harmony Hall, King street, on the subject of "Theosophy." Asked if theosophy was not a part or branch of spiritualism, she replied:

"It is not Buddhism, it is not spiritualism, and it is not a religion, but it is a vast philosophy which comprises all the religions in the world. We have neither temples nor churches, yet our society is made up of every nationality and every religion, and the members worship in their own places and in whatever manner their consciences dictate."

"Do you observe the Sabbath in the same manner as those who profess Christianity?"

"Our members keep Sunday exactly as they deem best for themselves. As I have said, theosophy is not a religion, but a philosophy. Jews worship their Sabbath, and the Roman Catholics theirs, widely different in manner, as you are aware, and yet the members of those religions meet on one common ground as theosophists."

"It is necessary in becoming a theosophist to be equally tolerant of another's religion as one would want another to be of his. If you should become a member of the society you could continue praying as the tenets of your religion should decree; we have no control over that, and no aims toward proselytizing. I try, as every other member of the society does, to broaden the minds of religious people."

"May I ask, Countess, if that is the object of your visit to Honolulu at this time?"

"Assuredly so!"

"Then you intend residing here indefinitely, I presume?"

"Unfortunately, my engagements in other places will not permit of my remaining here after the departure of the Australia, and in the meantime I will deliver three lectures."

"The first will be on Sunday evening, and the subject is 'Death and After.' Other lectures will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings."

The Countess is an excellent conversationalist, but declines to speak of herself as to any occult powers she may have.

"I never speak of myself," she said. "Madam Blavatsky, with whom I lived for six years, suffered for having talked of her phenomenal powers, and what she suffered was a lesson to me."

Countess Wachmeister will be at home to callers every afternoon from 2 until 4 during her stay.

KAUAI ARTISTS PERFORM.

Successful Concert Given for Waimea Hospital.

WAIMEA (Kauai), April 29.—The people of the Waimea district, and those from the outside, who attended at the native church in Waimea on Saturday evening last were treated to another of the entertainments in connection with the Waimea Cottage Hospital which have been so famed for their success. The use of the church was cheerfully granted to the Waimea Ladies' Benevolent Society by the Rev. Mr. Kopa, the pastor, who did everything in his power for the success of the entertainment.

The church, which was tastefully though not elaborately decorated, was entirely filled with a most appreciative audience.

The arrangement of the program was the work of Mrs. F. W. Glade and Miss Boyer, who were ably assisted by Miss Von Holt, and to this trio was largely due the success of the concert.

The opening chorus, which was well sung, at once riveted the attention of the audience and paved the way for the enthusiastic reception accorded to the succeeding events.

As to the various performers, it is unnecessary to write of them individually. They are so well known that it is sufficient to say that they fully maintained their reputations. A word of praise is, however, due to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and Miss Hollenbeck, not only for the manner in which they performed their respective parts, but also for their self-denial in coming over thirty miles of dusty road to work for such a good cause, and to the first for the very efficient manner in which he presided over the concert.

The sum realized was \$150, which may be considered very good, seeing that the building seats only 160 persons.

The following was the program:
Chorus for Ladies' Voices, "Nuit Etoilee".....Concove
First sopranos—Miss Boyer, Mrs. Borchgrevink, Miss Sharp, Mrs. Meier. Second sopranos—Mrs. F.

W. Glade, Miss Hollenbeck. First altos—Mrs. D. Campbell, Miss Smith. Third altos—Miss M. Lampman, Miss Von Holt.
Vocal Solo—"Ave Maria".....Millard
Miss Von Holt.
Piano Solo—"Nocturne," "Souvenir de Norderney".....Dreysechok
Mrs. J. B. Alexander.
Vocal Trio—"Lift Thine Eyes".....Mendelssohn
Miss Boyer, Mrs. Glade, Miss Von Holt.
Vocal Solo—"The Holy City".....Adams
Miss Boyer.
Vocal Duet—"The Angel".....Rubinstein
Mrs. Glade and Miss Von Holt.
Vocal Solo—"The Two Grenadiers".....Schumann
Mrs. J. B. Alexander.
Piano Duet—"Andante and Bolero".....Macfarren
Miss Boyer and Miss Von Holt.
Vocal Solo—"Easter Dawn".....Woodman
Miss Hollenbeck.
Vocal Duet—"Love Divine".....Smart
Miss Boyer and Mr. J. B. Alexander.
Vocal Solo—"Calvary".....Rodney
Mrs. D. Campbell.
Piano Solo—"Pasquinade".....Gottschalk
Miss Boyer.
Vocal Solo—"Come Unto Me".....Lindsay
Mrs. F. W. Glade.

CLIMBING MAUNA LOA.

The Exploring Party at the Volcano House.

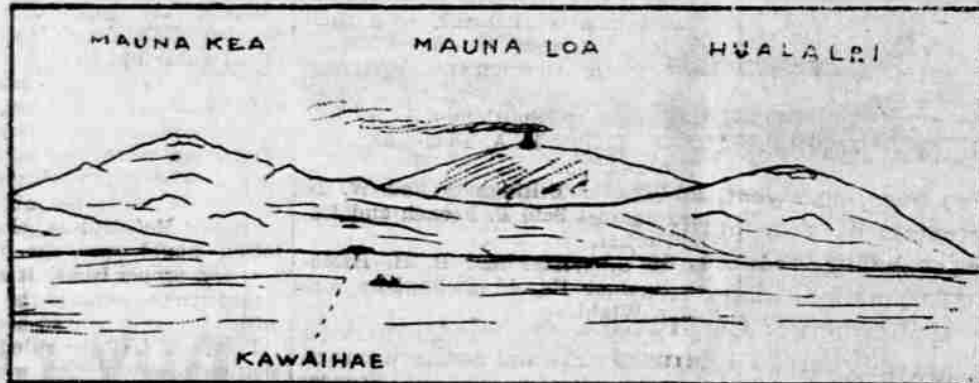
FIRE IN THE SUMMIT CRATER.

Heavy Rain Storm Delays Party One Day—Mrs. E. K. Graham Third Lady to Make Ascent—Parties From Kona and Hilo to Visit the Big Crater.

On Board S. S. Kinau.

Saturday, April 25, 5 a.m.

The steamer Kinau leaving Kawaihae with your correspondent at the stern. The three great mountains, Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and Hualalai, are now in full view as we are running up the coast



Vocal Trio—"Protect Us Through the Coming Night".....Curschman
Miss Boyer, Mrs. F. W. Glade, Mrs. D. Campbell.

STEAMER HAWAII'S MATE.

Falls From the Deck Upon a Poi Barrel and is Injured.

The Kinau brought back with her yesterday Mate Toby of the steamer Hawaii, who, it is thought, is injured internally, the effects of an accident met with shortly after the departure of the steamer Hawaii for Hawaii ports last Wednesday. While off Koko Head Mr. Toby was standing on the quarter deck. A very high wind was blowing and his hat flew off. Making a grab for it, he slipped and fell upon a poi barrel on the lower deck, striking his left side in the region of the ribs. He was taken ashore at Lahaina and there remained until the arrival of the Kinau, when he was taken aboard and brought to Honolulu for treatment.

Centaur's Crew Arrives.

The Kinau brought back with her yesterday the crew of the Centaur, which vessel was recently burned while about 800 miles off Hilo, a full account of which was published in this paper Wednesday morning last. When seen yesterday the captain told the same story as the one received from the Hawaii correspondent, who got his information over the telephone. The crew are in the best of condition and speak very kindly of the Hilo people, and especially of Sheriff Hitchcock. They will leave for the States at the first opportunity.

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

A dinner for Mr. William Lewers was given by his aunt, Mrs. J. A. Hopper, at her home, King street, Tuesday evening. White and pink striped carnations constituted the main part of the table decorations. Those present were: Mr. William Lewers, Mr. and Mrs. Hopper, the Misses Hopper, Miss Harriet Lewers and Willard Brown.

Mrs. E. S. Tucker of San Francisco, who returned to her home by the Monowai yesterday, was given a luncheon by Miss Nolte at her home in Waikiki Monday. The rooms and table were appropriately decorated for the occasion. Among those present were Mrs. Nolte, Mrs. Brenham, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Agnes McIntyre, Miss Dowsett, Miss Roth and others.

Miss Sadie Carter gave an afternoon at tennis for Mr. and Mrs. Spreckels and Miss Joliffe of San Francisco, at her home on Nuuanu avenue Monday. Besides the guests of honor, there were present Lieutenant and Mrs. Harris, Miss McGrew, Miss Pauahi Judd, Miss Clara Fuller, Armstrong Smith, Wm. Lewers, Geo. C. Potter and others. Tennis was the feature of the afternoon. Light refreshments were served.

Another delightful musicale was given by Miss Grace Richards at her studio, Y. M. C. A. building, Friday evening. The program of the evening consisted mainly of vocal solos by Miss Richards. Other numbers were a duet by Misses Richards and Kate McGrew, instrumental duet by Miss McGrew and Miss Hopper, and a violin solo by Miss McGrew. Those present were: Professor and Mrs. Theodore Richards, of Kamehameha, Mrs. Charles Carter, Miss Hopper, Miss Pauahi Judd, Messrs. Armstrong Smith, R. Scott, Wm. Lewers, Oscar Herrold and Woodward. Refreshments were served later.

A delightful informal evening was given by Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Nichols at their home, Nuuanu avenue, Thursday as a farewell to George D. Lunt of Chicago, Ill., who has been here on a short visit and who returned to the States on the Monowai last evening. Cards furnished amusement for the first part of the evening, after which refreshments were served. Music was then indulged in by several present. Among the guests of the evening were: Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ballou, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Snow, Miss Mollie Atkinson and Messrs. Lunt, Draper, Howard, S. G. Wilder, Walter F. Dillingham and C. H. W. Norton.

of Mahukona. Mauna Loa in the middle of the group, showing the thin column of smoke over the crater.

Our first glimpse of the light from Mokuaweewo was obtained from the anchorage at Maalaea at 8 p. m. last evening, and all night long the summit of the mountain was illuminated by the glare. The best view is from the bay off Kawaihae landing, where the outlines of all the mountains are clearly defined against the morning sky.

The accompanying sketch shows the relative grouping of the peaks, with Mauna Loa smoking at its very summit.

From all appearances, and from various reports received from shore residents, the action is confined to the summit crater, and so far there are no flows or outbreaks of any kind, though they may be expected at any moment.

The weather is fine and clear, and at this moment of writing the sunlight is just beginning to tinge with a delicate pink the summit of Mauna Kea, and the smoke column of Mauna Loa takes on a yellowish hue. There are patches of snow on the former.

It is the present intention of the writer to start for Kilanea immediately after reaching Hilo, and fit out for the mountain trip as soon as a pack train can be organized. There are quite a number on board who wish to make the ascent, including Dr. Dille and other tourists, the Advertiser artist and Mr. Logan of the Bulletin. Would that we were at Hilo to make the start early this morning.

F. S. DODGE.

VOLCANO HOUSE (Kilauea), April 27.—This is a bright, clear morning, with Mauna Loa in full view, but the mountain party cannot get away until tomorrow morning. Your correspondent and party arrived here yesterday afternoon in a driving rain, which shut out every prospect. At 8 p. m., however, the mountain cleared and a most beautiful display was visible from the porch of the hotel.

The entire outline of the long slopes of Mauna Loa was clear from the Kapapala hills to the wooded hill, Kulani, seven miles back of Kilauea, without a cloud to break the view.

At the very summit area, evidently coming from the great crater of Mokuaweewo, was a bright column of light, such as has often been seen above Kilanea, but of much greater volume, showing a state of great activity in the lake. There must be a most wonderful exhibition waiting the arrival of the exploring party, who are all impatient to make the ascent.

This morning's observations from the Lenz station show that the eruption is in the summit crater and that it must be an extensive one.

The usual volcanic cloud hangs over the crater, at an elevation of about 25,000 feet above sea level, as indicated by angles of elevation taken soon after sunrise this morning.

Telephone messages from Kau say that the display last night was the most brilliant of any seen since the first appearance of the light, last Tuesday morning.

The Mauna Loa party starts tomorrow at an early hour in the morning, to spend the first night at the upper Kapapala camp, thence to the summit for the second night, and return on Thursday or Friday.

It goes up under the guidance of Julian Monsarrat, and will include Messrs. Wakefield and Baldwin of Hilo, Logan, Hitchcock and the writer from Honolulu, Wilson of Kapapala, Phillips of Buffalo, N. Y., and Peter Lee of the Volcano House.

A party is now being organized to make the ascent from Kona and another from Hilo, to tramp it over the flow of 1880-81.

F. S. DODGE.

FROM ANOTHER TOURIST.

Two Men Return From Summit—Brilliant Fires Seen.

A letter dated Volcano House, April 28th, was received by the Kinau yesterday, and contains the following information regarding Mokuaweewo and parties traveling thereto:

"This morning at 7 o'clock Julian Monsarrat, Mrs. Graham, Mr. Paty of Kohala, three natives, four pack animals and eight extra riding horses

started from Kapapala Ranch for Ainala, where a party of ten from the volcano will meet them. Monsarrat had sent up horses for these people on the previous day.

"The first camping will be done tonight at a house Monsarrat built, on the slope of Mauna Loa, 9,000 feet above sea level and four hours' ride to the summit. This house, 12x12, is built entirely of shingles, roof as well as sides, and makes quite a unique appearance in this wild spot. A tent was taken along by the party, since it is their intention to spend a night on the summit. Returning Thursday, the party will stay over night at the shingle hut, and on Friday they will be back."

"The very latest news from the crater was received here by telephone yesterday. Dr. Friedlander and Mr. Gaspar made the ascent of Mauna Loa to the crater of Mokuaweewo from the Kona side and returned on the same side yesterday. They report a very large lake with several beautiful fountains of molten lava playing. Everything seemed to give promise of an early flow. Full particulars of the trip of the Kona people can not be obtained just now. Following is the party that left for Mokuaweewo today: Julian Monsarrat, Mrs. E. K. Graham, Messrs. Peter Lee, Wilson,

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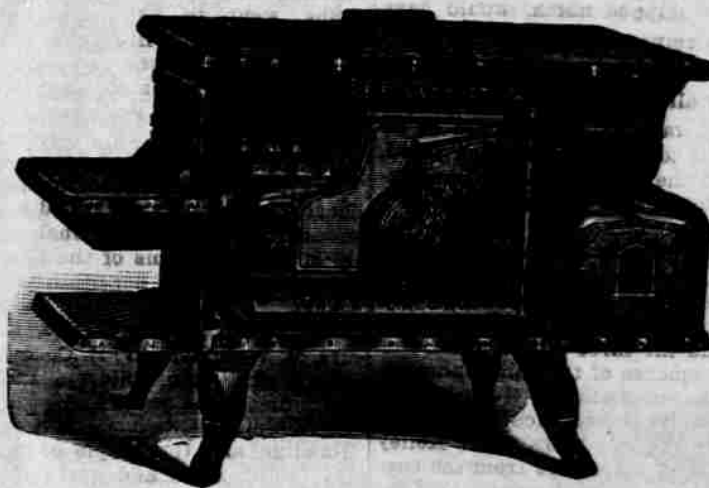
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MOKUAWEOWEO DOWN.

in the Great Crater Gradually Subsiding.

MAY BREAK OUT AT KILAUEA.

Late News by Waialeale.—The Honolulu Party Returns to Hilo.—Anxious to Get Back—Steam Coming from Kilauea—No Signs of any Flow.

The steamer Waialeale arrived late Sunday afternoon with the very latest news from the volcano, to the effect that steam which has been distinctly visible for many days over the crater of Mokuaweoweo had diminished and a corresponding increase of steam was visible over Kilauea, which corresponds with the predictions made by some of the old kamaias here who have studied the action of the two volcanoes for many years past.

A telephone message was received at Hamakua from some of the Honolulu party now at Hilo. They wanted the Waialeale to go to that place for them, as they were very anxious to get home. They had been to the top of Mauna Loa and seen the raging fires of Mokuaweoweo. A similar description to that already published in this paper as having come from the two men who made the ascent from the Kona side was sent through the telephone to the captain of the Waialeale. No flow or any increase in activity was reported.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

ALLEN & ROBINSON v. F. H. REDWARD and HAWAIIAN LODGE, No. 21, of Free and Accepted Masons.

Before JUDD, C.J., FREAR, J., and W. R. CASTLE, Esq., of the Bar, in place of Whiting, J., disqualified.

R. the contractor upon an agreement to build for Hawaiian Lodge a Masonic temple, gave an order to A. & R. for the proceeds of the contract which was accepted by the lodge. Held: R. and the lodge thereby waived their right to direct application of payments under the contract.

A. & R. furnished numerous items of material, &c., to R. for the building, and kept an open current account, the items being blended and not forming distinct debts and credited the payments as they were received. Held: the payments were applied by A. & R. to the charges in the order of time in which they accrued.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDD, C.J.

In this case judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court against Redward, and as against Hawaiian Lodge judgment was set aside and a new trial ordered. See decision dated October 31, 1895, 10 Haw. —. The case went back to the Circuit Court and at the last February term it was heard and this Court, by the following instrument: Findings and Statement of Question Reserved and Decision.

The above cause came on duly for hearing this 27th day of February, A. D. 1896, before me, W. A. Kinney appearing for the plaintiff and Cecil Brown for the defendant Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M. By stipulation of counsel on file here the evidence given at the former trial of this cause as written out by the stenographer and filed herein, together with all exhibits filed at said trial, have been made evidence at this trial.

The additional evidence of Paul Muhlendorf as transcribed by myself and filed herein and exhibits A, B and C, were given and filed herein at this trial and are a part of the evidence.

I find from the said evidence that the items in the claim of plaintiffs as set forth in Exhibit C, amounting to \$2,326.18, are under the decision of the Supreme Court herein, covered by the plaintiffs' Mechanic's Lien.

I find further that the items in plaintiff's bill of particulars covered by Exhibit B, amounting to \$2,835.95, are not under said decision of the Supreme Court covered by said Mechanic's Lien.

I find further that the plaintiffs have a Mechanic's Lien for the items in plaintiffs' said bill of particulars, which are set forth in Exhibit C, to wit, the sum of \$2,326.18, with legal interest from June 1st, A. D. 1893, less payments by the defendants or either of them to the plaintiffs for and on account of or which should be applied to the items covered by the lien as aforesaid.

I find further that the sum of \$2,308 has been paid by the defendants to the plaintiffs in satisfaction of plaintiffs' claim over and above the amount paid by said defendants to plaintiffs in satisfaction of cash advances made by the plaintiffs to the defendant Redward to pay labor bills.

How much plaintiffs will be entitled to a lien for depends upon the application to be made of the said sum of \$2,308 to plaintiffs' claim, and this question of the application of said money is hereby reserved for the decision of the Supreme Court upon the pleadings, exhibits and evidence aforesaid. The precise question of law reserved as aforesaid being this: "To what items or class of items in the claim of the plaintiffs as set forth in said bill of particulars attached to their complaint shall said sum of \$2,308 be applied? Judgment upon said lien for the plaintiffs to follow said decision in an amount to be determined according to the decision of the Supreme Court upon the question reserved as aforesaid."

Three propositions of law may be applied to appropriation of payments according to circumstances. First—The debtor in making a voluntary payment may at the time of payment direct an application of it to whatever account

he chooses unless he has assigned or waived that right.

Second—If the debtor does not do this, the right passes to the creditor who may make such application as he chooses.

Third—If neither party has made application, the Court will apply the payments according to the justice and equity of the case, taking into consideration all its circumstances. These principles are too well settled to require citations of authority.

The plaintiff contends (1) that the Hawaiian Lodge, defendant, directed no application of the payment nor could it do so, as it had accepted an order drawn by the contractor Redward upon the lodge in favor of plaintiff for all the contract price of the building agreement. We think this proposition is sound. The making and acceptance of the order were in effect a relinquishment of the right by both Redward and the lodge to direct any application of the money. It became the creditor's money.

The plaintiff further contends (2) that the plaintiff creditor did not, at the time the payments were received by him, make application of the same to any specific items in his account, and that (3) he did by his letter to the lodge of December 26, 1895, after the new trial was ordered, make application of the payments to sundry articles furnished not covered by the lien.

These statements of plaintiffs we think are erroneous.

The account sued upon contains numerous items for material, etc., furnished, and then follow the various payments made from time to time, with a balance brought down. Did not the creditor in fact apply the money received to the payment of the charges in the order of time in which they accrued? He certainly did not segregate the items not covered by his notice of the lien and apply the payments to them. Phillips on Mechanics' Liens, Sec. 289, says: "The rule in regard to an open current account, the items of which do not form distinct debts, but are blended together in an account, is, that the payments will be applied, as they are paid, to the charges in the order of time in which they accrue. This case does not fall within the principle of the application of payments to distinct debts, because not the items, but only the balance of an account, is considered a debt, and falls under the rules upon which mutual accounts are cast and settled by law." This is taken bodily from the 1 American Leading Cases, p. 299, 3d Ed. It makes no difference whether we consider that the creditor has actually made the application to the earlier items or whether the creditor not having made any specific application the Court is now to do it. The result is the same. In Briggs v. Titus and wife, 7 R. I. 441, it was held that when payments were made in an account for labor and materials generally the payments should be applied to the charges in the account, in the order of time in which they accrued.

In Day v. Anderson, 39 N. J. L. 199, it was held that where there were rights to file liens upon two separate buildings, for different parts of an account, and the debtor and creditor having treated the account as a running account, the application of a note will be made by the Court to the earliest items.

In 18 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, p. 244, the syllabus of a case, Lane v. Jones, 79 Ala. 156, is taken as follows: "Where neither the debtor nor creditor makes a special appropriation of the payments at the time they are made, but they are entered as general credits on a general account, the creditor is without right to make a special application thereafter to any special part of the account, to serve his interests as may subsequently be developed." This case, if correctly reported, is quite parallel with the one before us.

We think the presumption is that, when the payments were entered on general account and not applied by the creditor to the items not covered by the notice of the lien, they were in fact applied to the charges in the order of time in which they accrued, and when the appropriation was so made and the defendants notified of it, as they were by the suit upon the account annexed, it was conclusive and both parties were bound by it. It is not necessary to decide the question at what time the creditor can make his application. The decisions are conflicting, but no authority extends the time later than the time of bringing the action and the manifesting and declaring the application when the controversy begins in Court. 1 Am. Leading Cases, p. 291. Granting for argument's sake that this last stated rule may be applied here, the creditor was too late, for the controversy must be considered as beginning at the time the action was brought, in 1894, and not when plaintiff sent his letter of December 26, 1895, for no new action was begun. A new trial only was ordered on the same complaint and account.

Willoughby v. Paty, 7 Haw., 226, is urged upon us as an authority that a statement of account made up for purposes of litigation is not an application of payments. That case held that under its circumstances the debtor could not have directed the application and that the creditor had not. In that case there were two notes upon either of which the application of dividends could have been made, and the creditor not having made any specific application, the Court applied the dividends where justice required it. We do not see that the decision in that case affects the rule governing the present case, that payments made in general account where all the items are blended and do not form distinct debts, are to be considered as discharging the earlier items.

The Court therefore holds on the reserved question that the sum of \$2,308 is to be considered as applied by the creditor to the charges in the order of their accruing, without reference to whether they are covered by the notice of the lien or not.

The case is remanded to the Circuit Court for further proceedings in accordance with these views.

W. A. Kinney for Plaintiff. C. Brown for Defendant Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M.
Honolulu, April 25, 1896.



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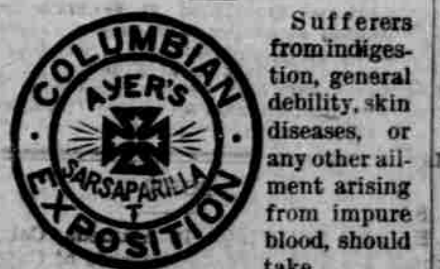
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Bkne. Kikikat, Cutler, from Port Townsend.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, May 2.
Am. bk. Pactolus, Watts, from Portland, Or.
Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, May 3.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, from Lahaina.
Stmr. Kaena, Calway, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Hawaii.

Monday, May 4.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, May 1.
R. M. S. Monowai, Carey, for San Francisco.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Neilson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.

Sunday, May 3.
Am. bkne. Planter, Dow, for San Francisco.

Monday, May 4.
Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Neilson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Makoli, Hilo, for Molokai and Lanai.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Honokaa and Kukuhaele, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From the Colonies, per R. M. S. Monowai, May 1—Countess Wachmeister, Mr. J. F. Legler, Mr. B. Kent, Mr. A. S. Dearing, Mr. Lelievre and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Crozier, Mr. W. T. Caldwell, J. L. Levey, wife and six children in the steerage.

Through Passengers.

Dr. James Kingsbury, Rev. W. Henry and wife, Rev. D. J. Steele, Rev. Father Keating, Rev. Father Kehoe, Prior Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Sheerlin, Mr. Halsey, Mr. F. J. Law, Mr. John G. Rowett, Miss A. M. Thurburn, Mrs. Riley, Herr Schmeisser, Mr. J. C. Whitehill, Mr. J. Thurburn, Mr. Martin Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Mr. W. C. McPherson, Mr. Hamilton Willis, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Kingsbury, Mr. C. Dewey, Mr. R. W. Webster, Mr. P. A. Nettleton, Mr. W. H. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. James Ferguson, Miss Taylor, Miss Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. E. E. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. V. Murray, Miss Grey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Campbell, Mrs. Lillie, Miss Campbell and maid, Mr. Holdgate, Mr. Nichols Lowenberg, Mr. Jackson, Miss Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. Wichman and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Mieses (2) Nell, Mr. W. S. Raynor, Mr. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Burrell, Mr. D. J. Napier, Mr. Beckman, Mr. Carl Konig.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 1—E. E. Richards, W. H. Woolworth and wife, Captain John Isbester, Edward Roberts, John Neilson, H. E. Winslow, Dr. W. Maxwell, T. Nagayama, Mrs. E. Madden, Miss E. Madden, Rev. R. Callender, Eben Low, Edw. Dowsett, W. Meine and 49 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 2: W. H. Rice, wife and child, G. N. Wilcox, H. Morrison, Chester Doyle, A. V. Peters, Mrs. G. H. Moore and child, 2 Chinese and 32 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 3: C. J. Fink, Mrs. A. R. Laws, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. C. B. Damon, Master M. Damon, D. Colville, H. A. Baldwin, Mary Fragen, W. L. Holokahiki, G. F. Brittain, wife and three children, Ah Ming, G. D. Coutoumanos, wife and child, Mother Mariana, Sister Albina, Mrs. Jones, H. S. Townsend, and 30 on deck.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Iwalani, May 3: Miss P. Rickard, and 5 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, May 4—C. L. Allen, Mrs. E. F. Bishop, Mrs. Belle G. Black, John Bergstrom, Edward L. Brayton, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Pierpont L. Duryea and valet, Mrs. W. Essie, C. E. Edwards and wife, Miss C. Erichsen, Wong Pook, Mrs. W. F. Frear, Mrs. L. M. Hayes, Mrs. M. H. S. Jackson, Madison Jones and valet, Rose Johnson, Isadore Livingston, Mrs. J. H. Lovejoy, Ralph Low, E. Low, A. B. Lyons, Mrs. G. S. Morrill, Mrs. W. C. Ralston, G. R. Saunders and wife, O. G. Traphagen, Mrs. K. Widdifield, Miss Widdifield, Miss Lambert, G. H. Bergstrom, and 18 in the steerage.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Monowai, May 1—Theo. H. Davies and child, Harry Davies, Wm. G. Irwin, J. R. Olive, Mrs. W. O. Atwater and two children.

From the Colonies, per R. M. S. Monowai, May 1—50 cs. brandy, 5 cs. musical instruments, 10 cs. beer, 11 cs. cottons, 181 cs. onions, 90 bags potatoes, 20 cs. mullet, 8 cs. butter, 24 boxes limes, 2000 coconuts, 2 rams and 8 cs. merchandise, consigned to Macfarlane & Co., E. Hoffschlager & Co., Prof. Koehle, W. G. Irwin & Co., H. May & Co., M. W. McChesney & Co., Camarinos.

IMPORTS.

From the Colonies, per R. M. S. Monowai, May 1—50 cs. brandy, 5 cs. musical instruments, 10 cs. beer, 11 cs. cottons, 181 cs. onions, 90 bags potatoes, 20 cs. mullet, 8 cs. butter, 24 boxes limes, 2000 coconuts, 2 rams and 8 cs. merchandise, consigned to Macfarlane & Co., E. Hoffschlager & Co., Prof. Koehle, W. G. Irwin & Co., H. May & Co., M. W. McChesney & Co., Camarinos.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 1—1843 bags sugar, 130 sheep, 77 pigs, 59 hides, 270 bags potatoes, 80 bags corn and 110 pkgs. sundries.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaala, May 1—2025 bags sugar.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Iwalani, April 25—3428 bags sugar.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Hawaii, April 25—4807 bags sugar.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Lehua, April 25—2450 bags sugar.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Waialeale, April 25—3428 bags sugar.

From Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai, per stmr. Mokoli, April 25—10 head cattle, 2 horses, 12 hogs.

From Newcastle, per ship Carolla, April 25—1726 tons coal.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaala, April 25—2025 bags sugar, 2 pkgs. sundries.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Iwalani, April 25—3428 bags sugar.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, April 25—5070 bags sugar, 20 bbls green hides, 3 boxes, 48 pkgs. sundries.

From Maui, per stmr. Claudine, April 25—10,524 bags sugar, 181 sacks potatoes, 97 sacks corn, 49 pigs, 60 head cattle, 155 hides, 62 pkgs. sundries.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Iwalani, April 25—4913 bags sugar.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, April 25—3200 bags sugar, 728 bags paddy, 40 bags rice, 24 pkgs. sundries.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, April 25—2940 bags sugar, 70 bags rice, 10 pkgs. sundries.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, April 25—6100 bags sugar, 89 bags coffee, 31 bbls hides, 24 head cattle, 1 horse.

From Port Gamble, per schooner Robert Lewers, April 25—800 401 ft rough lumber, 5010 ft pickets, 50,000 laths, and 300,000 white cedar shingles, consigned to Lewers & Cooke.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Alden Besse, April 25—Cargo general merchandise, consigned to Wm G Irwin & Co. Hollister & Co., Wilder and Co., J. A. Hopper, Hawaiian Hardware Co., J. Hopp & Co., Hyman Bros., M S Grinbaum & Co. and M Phillips & Co.

From Port Blakeley, per bkne Amelia, April 25—379,990 ft rough north-west lumber, 100,000 ft north-west tongue and groove, 100,000 shingles, 2 bags potatoes, 10 bales hay, and 1 coop chickens, consigned to Allen & Robinson.

From Port Townsend, per schr Robert Lewers, April 25—629,824 feet rough pine lumber, 220,817 ft dressed pine lumber, 9600 ft dressed spruce, 5010 ft pickets, 50,000 laths and 300,000 white cedar shingles, consigned to Lewers & Cooke.

From Waialeale, per stmr Kaena, April 29—7240 bags sugar.

From Oahu ports, per stmr J A Cummins, April 30—225 bags sugar and 395 bags rice.

Imports.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 4—Mrs. Dr. Walters, H. Morrison and W. A. Wall.

For Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, May 4—Mrs. Wm. Essie.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bkne S G Wilder, April 24—16,387 bags of sugar, weighing 2,024,375 lbs, valued at \$74,153.13, and shipped as follows: 1500 bags by Theo H Davies & Co to Williams, Dimond & Co, 9507 bags by C Brewer & Co to Welch & Co, and 5280 bags by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

For San Francisco, per bkne S N Castle, April 25—15,826 bags sugar, weighing 1,728,250 lbs, valued at \$64,336, and shipped as follows: 10,683 bags by Wm G Irwin & Co to J D Spreckels & Bros Co; 2065 bags by M S Grinbaum & Co to M S Grinbaum & Co, and 1108 bags by Henry Waterhouse to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For New York, per ship Roanoke, April 27—8,455 bags sugar, weighing 10,737,733 lbs, valued at \$385,077, and shipped by Wm G Irwin & Co (Ltd) to American Sugar Refinery Co.

For San Francisco, per schooner Esther Buhne, April 28—14,042 bags sugar, weighing 750,400 lbs, valued at \$34,908, and shipped as follows: 4991 bags by Wm G Irwin & Co to J D Spreckels & Brothers Co, and 9041 bags by M S Grinbaum & Co to M S Grinbaum & Co.

For San Francisco, per bark S C Allen, April 29—18,567 bags sugar, weighing 2,232,200 lbs, valued at \$84,274.01, and shipped as follows: 9780 bags by C Brewer & Co (Ltd) to Welch & Co; 1650 bags by Theo H Davies & Co to Williams, Dimond & Co; 3000 bags by F A Schaefer & Co to Williams, Dimond & Co, and 4157 bags by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

Imports.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 4—Mrs. Dr. Walters, H. Morrison and W. A. Wall.

IT IS DONE ELSEWHERE.

California Officers also Destroy Opium.

A Ton or So will be Burned if Not Sold—Must Bring \$10 per Pound. Trade Very Dull.

Chief Deputy Revenue Collector Loupe will apply to the Treasury Department at Washington in a few days for permission to burn a ton or so of domestic opium that had been accumulating in the vaults of the revenue office here for several years, says the S. F. Chronicle. The market value of the drug is about \$18,000 or \$20,000, but as the Collector has no right to sell it, unless some one makes a bid that will at least equal the stamp tax of \$10 a pound, the opium must be destroyed.

Some years ago about \$9,000 worth of domestic opium was burned here by order of the Treasury Department. If the entire lot now on hand is burned it will be a dead loss to the Government, which will also be out for the expenses incurred by the officers in securing the drug.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Williams, Dimond & Co's Latest Dispatches.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Our telegram of this afternoon from New York quotes price of Cuba centrifugals 96 per cent. test ex ship, wharf or store, at 4 1/2-16 cents per pound; market quiet, buyers being filled up for the present, and it is difficult to sell unless lower prices are accepted. London beet sugar, 88 per cent. test, f. o. b. Hamburg, 12s. 7/4d. per cwt. There are no indications of any important change in raws until about the middle of May, when an advance is expected. Crops unchanged; Cuba prospects point to a very small crop next year. Sugar Trust certificates—Common, 124 1/2; Preferred, 102 1/2.

Lecture on Theosophy.

Harmony Hall was crowded to its utmost last night by some of Honolulu's most prominent citizens, to hear the Countess Wachtmeister, the eminent Theosophist, deliver her lecture, "Death and After." The Countess won the attention of her hearers from the start by her magnificent voice and perfect enunciation. It is possible the lecture will be repeated tonight, in order that those who could not get into the hall last night may hear it.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

It is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1709

BY AUTHORITY.

Mr. Z. KAKINA has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 27, 1896.
1755-3t

Mr. Peter Born has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of N. Kona, Island of Hawaii, vice F. Marion Crane, M. D., resigned.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 29, 1896.
1755-3t

Mr. M. K. Paleke has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Kealia, District of S. Kona, Island of Hawaii, vice W. Apela, resigned.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 29, 1896.
1755-3t

HENRY J. LYMAN, Esq., has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Puna, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 24, 1896.
1754-3t

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

BY DIRECTION of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, notice of the following Resolution of the Executive Council is hereby given:

Resolved, That from the date hereof no vessel will be allowed to land more than seven hundred (700) steerage passengers at the port of Honolulu or any other port in the Hawaiian Islands at any one time.

Executive Chamber, April 22d, 1896.
GEO. C. POTTER,
Secretary Foreign Office.
1753 4284-3t

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of April, 1896, was 69, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....15	From 30 to 40.....6
From 1 to 5.....5	From 40 to 50.....2
From 5 to 10.....1	From 50 to 60.....8
From 10 to 20.....8	From 60 to 70.....10
From 20 to 30.....6	Over 70.....8
Males.....41	Females.....28
Hawaiians.....47	Great Britain.....1
Chinese.....5	United States.....6
Portuguese.....5	Other nationalities.....1
Japanese.....1	
Total.....69	
Unattended.....19	
Non-Residents.....3	

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

April, 1892.....55	April, 1895.....62
April, 1893.....55	April, 1896.....69
April, 1894.....60	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DEATHS BY WARDS.
Apoplexy.....3	Inanition.....1
Bronchitis.....2	Malnutrition.....1
Bright's Disease.....1	Nephritis.....1
Berberi.....1	Old age.....9
Consumption.....5	Obstruction of the bowels.....1
Cancer.....1	Opium.....1
Cholera Infantum.....1	Percarditis.....1
Convulsions.....1	Fracture of the femur.....1
Diarrhea.....1	Paralysis.....2
Endocarditis.....1	Pneumonia.....3
Exhaustion.....1	Peritonitis.....1
Fever.....4	Suicide.....1
Heart failure.....1	Strangulation of the testicles.....1
Hemorrhage.....2	Tumor.....1
Influenza.....3	Unknown.....2
Inflammation of the lungs.....1	Syphilis.....1
	Whooping Cough.....6

Deaths by Wards.

Wards.....1	2	3	4	5	6
Deaths.....17	15	21	9	7	0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 29.57

Hawaiians.....53.71

Asiatics.....67.57

All other nationalities.....22.50

C. B. RYNDOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the front door of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

Saturday, May 9th, '96
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

All of the following described real estate:

Beginning at a point on east side of Kapiolani street, eighty (80) feet from the mauka line of Honolulu street and running by true bearings, N 20 deg 12 E, E 87 deg 48 ft, E one hundred feet (100) feet to Baldwin Meher's premises, thence S 21 deg 12 ft, W seventy (70) feet, thence S 60 deg 48 ft, W one hundred (100) feet to initial point, containing an area of 7000 square feet.

Terms: cash. United States gold coin.

Conveyance at expense of purchaser.

Upset price \$1800. PAI KAMAKA, Guardian of San Kamaka Kapaulaiaua Namahoaakalani.

The above property is very desirably situated and the surroundings and view unsurpassed. 1751-4t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE the undersigned partners, heretofore carrying on the business of manufacturers and vendors of soda water, and other aerated waters, at Hilo, Hawaii, under the firm name and style of "Pacific Soda Works," having sold our business, machinery and buildings to L. C. Lyman, R. B. Anderson, W. J. Forbes and H. J. Lyman, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership and our successors will pay the liabilities of Pacific Soda Works and collect all accounts due, from and after the 7th day of April, 1896.

MANUEL MACHADO.
JOHN VIERRA.
ROBERT KELLEY BAPTISTE.
Hilo, Hawaii, April 16, 1896.
1753-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Frederick Scholtz, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, by order of the Hon. J. W. Kalua, Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the vouchers, duly authenticated, to him, at the office of the Sheriff of Maui, in Wailuku, Maui, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also notified and directed to pay such debt to the Administrator only.

WM. H. HALSTEAD,
Administrator of the Estate of F. Scholtz.
Wailuku, Maui, April 18th, 1896.
1752-4w

NOTICE

To the Public and Patrons of "No. 10" Store.

Having disposed of the Fort-street business, known as the "No. 10" store, to Mr. E. W. Jordan, he is now the proprietor and has control of the same, including the entire stock and the outstanding accounts of the Fort-street business due J. T. Waterhouse.

Thanking our patrons for their generous patronage during the years of the past, we bespeak for the new proprietor of the old reliable stand, "No. 10," their liberal support in the future.

The Queen-street stores will be kept intact and a full line of goods kept up in all departments, at wholesale and retail.

MRS. E. B. WATERHOUSE,
4273-1w 1749-4w
Executive.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of A. MCINTYRE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the Will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

IT IS ORDERED that MONDAY, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 23d, 1896.
By the Court.

GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM ROSS, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such, having been filed.

IT IS ORDERED that THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 13th day of April, A. D. 1896.
By the Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, Hawaiian Islands.—JAMES L. NEWTON, and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quieting of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

GRANTING:—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth B. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; A. Aline Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; Davis, husband of Francis Davis, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, both deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Weaver, her husband; Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Maggie Forbes, his wife